

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.

THE CRISIS.



GOING from one system to another is always a process of some peril. Between the abrogation of one and the settlement of the other, there cannot but be a period of embarrassment and uncertainty. The new order of things has to be administered by

men trained in another school, and errors are unavoidable where the competition of capital is nearly as keen as that of labour; it rushes in masses to every new field of enterprise. The miscalculations of a few great houses bring down ruin upon them, and they involve scores of other and smaller firms in their fall. The derangement of the usual course of commercial affairs increases, till it becomes what is known as a crisis, a panic, and there is a "pressure," and "tightness" in the money market, one half of it being the effect of opinion, not the absolute absence of means; which continues till the City article of the morning papers becomes only the preface of the next day's *Gazette*.

It is unfortunate that this period of embarrassment should be coincident with the first developments of the relaxation of commercial restrictions; among those who are hostile to the policy,

and with that far greater portion of the public that will not take the trouble to trace things to their real causes, our present difficulties will all be ascribed to the abolition of the Sliding Scale, and the suspension of that moderate duty on corn left after that first and greater abolition. But we have only to recall similar, and even greater crises, which occurred during the time the Protective policy was in all its vigour, to be convinced that a free importation of corn cannot be the sole cause of it, though the necessity for that importation must be admitted as being one of them. The fact is that, whenever a nation spends in a certain period more than it can in that period create by its labour, it must suffer for the excess by embarrassment. What form or direction the expenditure or speculation may take varies with the age and time. Under Sir Robert Walpole, England and France believed that the El Dorado of the Earth was the trade of the South Seas, which now, a century after that madness, is merely a coasting, uncertain, half-buccaneering traffic, carried on by adventurers, not merchants. Yet, visionary as was that old dream of wealth, it sufficed to shake the commercial credit of the two greatest nations of Europe, to demoralise society, and spread a ruin so wide and deep, that two generations scarcely brought a recovery from it. From the middle of the last century, the growth of our manufacturing system seems to have engrossed that energy that must have employment. From the beginning of the Revolutionary War we had no time or money for anything but fighting, or paying for fighting; and armies, expeditions, and foreign subsidies, drained us of our profits; an eternally borrowing Government swallowed all that could be brought to it. When that demand ceased, capital which accumulated found fewer outlets for employment, and then came the rage for foreign loans, which bled England of an incredible amount of millions, poured into the hands of falling Monarchies, or Republics at once rising and rotten—given to any State, in fact, that could pay a loan agent, and put out a prospectus. Of this epoch of madness the traces yet remain—in hundreds of families reduced from comfort to poverty; though

these social wrecks are now almost covered by other and more recent, but very similar, instances of destruction. Another hurricane swept over the monied world in the mining mania. All these periods produced "panics" and "crises," of equal, if not greater, severity than the present, when the general course of business is on the whole, sound, and the public revenue elastic. The departure from the restrictive system in the Corn Trade cannot, then, be the sole cause of our embarrassments.

We have, as of old, been spending too much; though it is with this redeeming circumstance, that we have spent most of it among ourselves. We have not filled foreign treasures with our gold, or sunk it in the shafts of Mexican mines; it is built into railroads and earthworks, and tunnels. It will, at some future time, create profits; but, at present, it is taken out of the field of commercial transactions; everybody wants money, almost everybody having entered into engagements beyond what they can meet from their ordinary profits. And, in addition, we have had to buy food to the amount—according to Mr. Baring—of eight millions sterling. As neither nations nor individuals can have and spend at the same time, all are in the same difficulty, and all ask how they are to get out of it?

The natural process is to retrench, to work hard, produce and sell, in order to bring back by the course of trade the gold we have parted with. But this is a work of time, and involves a painful sacrifice: some think it better, then, to change our monetary system, and by making rags do the work of metal, and the paper-mill that of the mine, endeavour to solve the problem whether it is not possible to have and to spend both at once. At least, to make the same amount of gold enough for the ordinary business of the country, and added to that, sufficient for a universe of railways, and the occasional drain of a famine, would amount nearly to such a solution. An increase of paper is the only intelligible means of effecting this; the more moderate of the monetary reformers content themselves with claiming a release of the Banking interest from the restrictions of the law, leaving the issue of paper



RUSSIAN COURIER.—DRAWN BY MANUEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to the judgment of the Bank and the solvency of the traders, but preserving the principle of convertibility; the more extreme theorists soar into regions where we cannot follow them.

Of these two currency doctrines this may be stated; it may be conceded to the first that the law which fixes the proportion of paper issued to bullion and securities in the possession of the banks, has, perhaps, erred on the side of timidity; the Bank of England, for instance, has not, under all the difficulties, used anything like all its resources; it looked with suspicion on all securities, even the most undoubted; it positively refused to furnish one house with notes for silver bullion—an excess of caution that borders on the absurd. And it is exceedingly difficult to distinguish, in the proceedings of the Bank, what it is compelled to do by law, and what it does as a large banking firm, judging the applications for discount by the same rules as other houses. From its constitution, the short term of office of its Chairman, and the fact that so many of them in the last twenty years have been insolvents, we question if, in those things in which it is left free, its policy is marked with absolute wisdom. Certain it is that the observers of our present condition are neither discouraged nor greatly alarmed. The reaction towards improvement has begun, and, as the exchanges increase in our favour, will become confirmed. The Bank itself is relaxing, and opening its hand—one finger at a time. Beyond the over-speculations in corn, and the drain of railway calls, which alone explain most of the recent failures, it is asked—what is the cause of so much embarrassment, when there is neither social nor political alarm? "Is the Constitution of the country in peril? Are we in hourly expectation of a hostile invasion? Is the whole social economy of the State threatened with violent disruption? In common, we believe, with the rest of the world, we are quite unconscious of the imminence of any of these great misfortunes. Descending then to a lower order of evils—Has some desperate suspicion of the resources and solvency of the Bank of England taken possession of the public mind? Has a foreign demand for gold reduced the metallic treasure of the country to the brink of exhaustion? Does an inveterately adverse Foreign Exchange compel the Bank Directors to guard the integrity of the legal standard by most severe restraints on their business of discount? Decidedly not. There is no discredit attaching to the Bank; there is no foreign drain; and, so far from their being an adverse exchange, the quotations have already turned the stream of the precious metals in our favour." Such are the questions asked by the Correspondent of a contemporary. Greater freedom of action for the Bank, it is said, is all that is needed; but is it certain that great body with more liberty would have been more bold or liberal? That is the point, and brings us, as in many other things, from institutions to men, in whose ability and wisdom the true value of institutions mostly resides. If it can be proved that the law ties the hands of the Bank from a wise course of action within the limits of prudence, the establishment ought to have fair play, by being released from its fetters. No theory of the currency is involved in such a course as this; and, therefore, the paper doctors despise it, and can see safety only in a total change of our system, in which we can by no means agree with them.

RUSSIAN COURIER.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received, by private letters (in the *Times*) of the 24th of September, stating that the cholera continued to advance, and nearly by the same route by which it arrived in 1831. It had reached the environs of Toula, distant forty miles from Moscow. Its intensity differed according to the localities. As formerly, the greater number of victims belonged to the poorer classes—above all, those addicted to the use of spirituous liquors; but, it also attacked persons in easy circumstances. It was believed in St. Petersburg that none of the persons who might be condemned for the insurrection in Galicia would be executed; but the resolve of the Emperor to exterminate the Polish nation by indirect means was fixed.

The Portrait Illustration upon the preceding page is from the characteristic pencil of M. Manuel. It represents one of the Couriers of the Cabinet of the Emperor of Russia. They wear a military uniform, with official epaulettes, according to their grade. There are constantly a certain number of these Couriers in attendance, in a chamber of the Imperial Palace, to be dispatched as occasion may require. These are confidential persons, and they receive their orders direct from the Emperor; and at any hour of the day or night they are ready to receive instructions for departure, or for delivery of their despatches. At each post, there are relays of horses specially kept for these Couriers, whose approach is announced by a bell suspended from a circle above the head of the centre horse.

They travel with surprising rapidity, and they often receive large sums of money for their services.

The Illustration shows the Courier seated, and the mode by which he carries the despatches—in a leather bag: the car, driver, and horses, are alike characteristic portraiture.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell remarked upon the state of the country. He said the Lord-Lieutenant, in his replies to public addresses, had thrown out something like a challenge to the Repeal Association to argue the question with him. He (John) did not see why they should not have an address to his Excellency, setting forth the state of the country, and showing that nothing but the Repeal of the Union could permanently serve it. (Cheers.) Let them show that there was nothing for the salvation of Ireland—ay, and England too—but the restoration of the Irish Parliament. (Cheers.) Let his Excellency look to the present state of England—the most extensive merchants breaking every day—insolvency and bankruptcy overtaking her manufacturers and traders—her railways likely to be stopped for want of means to carry them on—in short, a panic such as had never been witnessed there before. (Hear, hear.) There were other signs of the times which by England should not be disregarded. It was their duty to place all these facts before the Lord-Lieutenant, and show him the advantages that would accrue to both countries from the Repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear.) He had respect for the private character of Lord Clarendon, but he did believe he was profoundly ignorant of Ireland. He was surrounded at the Castle by what was called the Irish Whig party—men who knew no other course than to hark in with every ignorant prejudice, in order the better to pay their court to him and the Ministry with which he was connected.—The amount of the rent was £66.

MID-DAY MURDER NEAR CASHEL.—On Saturday last, Mr. William Roe, J.P., barrister, was murdered at mid-day, near his place at Rockwell, adjoining Boyntorath, three miles from Cashel. He was an excellent country gentleman. His father-in-law, Mr. Clarke, of Nenagh, was murdered about two years ago. The cause assigned for this murder is, that Mr. Roe had ejected a man named Lonergan, who had refused to pay him any rent for a considerable period. Lonergan has absconded. Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, and committed to gaol. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, on Monday, when a verdict was returned of "Wilful Murder against a person or persons at present unknown." The body presented an awful spectacle. There were eleven slug wounds upon it, two of which penetrated the heart, two the back of the ear, which came out through the cheek, and the rest in various parts of the body.

MURDER IN FRANCE BY THE COUNT DE GOME.—The French papers state that Count Gustave de Gome, who resides at the chateau of Wolphus, Ardres, near St. Omer, has murdered a child under the most atrocious circumstances. He was out shooting in his wood of La Montoire, when he perceived a poor child in an oak tree, occupied in breaking off and collecting the branches of dead wood. He went to him, crying, "White cap (the child had on a bonnet de coton), a long time ago I promised to fire at you, and now I will do it!" The child wept, begged for pardon, and promised that he would ascend the tree no more. But without paying any attention to his prayers, the Count withdrew some steps in order to take a better aim, and pulled the trigger of his gun, as if he were simply shooting at a head of game. The child fell riddled with shot, and bathed in blood. Some persons who were at work in the vicinity, attracted by his cries, and the report of the gun, hastened to give him the assistance which his state called for.

LOSS OF A FRENCH AERONAUT.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 21st ult., says—"On the 12th instant, at five in the afternoon, M. Ledet, a young Frenchman, ascended from this city in a balloon, and from that hour to this (nine days) no news of him or his balloon has been received, except that on the following morning, some men, who were fishing in the lake of Ladoga, saw a balloon floating in the air above the lake." A St. Petersburg letter, of the 23rd ult., states that no news had, up to that time, been received of the young aeronaut, but his balloon had been found on the Lake of Ladoga by some fishermen. The men, seeing it moving a little above the lake, put off in their boats to the place where it seemed likely to fall. They succeeded in dragging the balloon and car into a boat. The car was found to contain its ballast, but there was neither the parachute, nor the great knife, nor the pistols, which M. Ledet had taken with him. It is probable that the aeronaut had tried to descend with the parachute, on finding himself near the lake, but from nothing having been heard of him, it is feared that he has perished.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, October 5.

Notice is given in the *Moniteur* of this morning that "the King's Government has just exchanged with the Government of his Sicilian Majesty the ratifications of a treaty destined to complete the clauses of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded at Naples, on the 14th June, 1845." By virtue of the additional conventions, each of the two countries confers upon the other the national treatment as regards the rights of navigation, and the amount of the duties of importation and exportation upon the products of both kingdoms. Apart from this notification, and the appointment of M. R. Deffosse to the rank of Rear-Admiral, the only official document of last week is a Royal ordinance, dated the 28th ult., which decrees that the centres of population in Algeria may be erected into *Communes* when they have acquired the requisite importance. But, in this instance, the word *Commune* is far from having its ordinary meaning, as is proved by a previous ordinance, according to the provisions of which the Mayor and Municipal Council of the Algerian *Communes* are to be appointed by the King or the Governor-General of the colony. As regards Algeria, it is stated, moreover, that, on Friday last, a diplomatic communication was addressed, by M. Guizot, to the Marquis of Normanby, in answer to a note of Lord Palmerston, demanding explanations relative to the nomination of the Duke of Aumale as Governor-General. In this note, our Premier is said to set forth that the appointment of the young Prince implies no change of principles towards England in the question of our African possessions. Meanwhile, the new Governor-General is now on the eve of taking in hand the reins of his Government; for, on the 2nd inst., he was to leave Toulon for Algiers, on board the *Labrador*. His journey to Lyons has been marked by an unfortunate occurrence. As some of the passengers of the stage-coach to Roanne were walking up a hill, near the town, the Duke's carriage, in coming rapidly up, struck one of them, named Méplaine and, knocking him down, drove over his body. The Prince at once alighted and paid every attention to the wounded man, whom he saw taken to a cottage by the roadside. He next left 300 francs for the use of the patient, 40 for the woman to whom the cottage belonged; and, upon arriving at Roanne, despatched a medical man to the spot. Although severely hurt, M. Méplaine does not appear to be in danger of his life. Like the Duke of Aumale, almost all the members of the Royal Family had left St. Cloud in the beginning of last week; but, after a short visit to La Ferté Vidame, their Majesties, with the Duchesses of Orleans and of Nemours, and their children, came back yesterday to their former residence, where the King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to-day. As to the Duke of Nemours, he has repaired to Lunéville, there to command the manœuvres of a second camp, consisting of four cavalry regiments. Concerning other personages of high standing, it has been announced that Count Flahaut, the French Ambassador at the Court of Austria, had set out for Vienna, after being detained, for several days, in Paris, by the bad state of his health. On another hand, Count Walewski arrived at Brest, on board the *Cassini*, coming from La Plata.

One of the letters which were brought by the same ship, contains the following important intelligence:—Two days after his reaching Monte Video, Count Walewski was visited by M. Sandroz, a citizen of Paraguay, who was intrusted with a mission to him on the part of M. Lopez, the present Director of the Republic. M. Sandroz told him that the object of his journey was to demand for Paraguay the recognition and good offices of France, and he delivered up to him a letter from M. Lopez to the French Government. Count Walewski answered him, it is said, that he would forward to Paris the despatches of M. Lopez; and that, upon the pacification of La Plata being over, France would be eager in opening, by a treaty, a course of friendly and regular intercourse with the Republic of Paraguay.

We read in the *Phare de la Manche* that Captain Page, who is appointed chief of the Bourbon station, and will shortly sail for the Indian seas with the frigate *La Reine Blanche*, has received instructions for the renewal of our relations with Madagascar, which Admiral Cécile seems to have been successful in knitting again. Captain Page will carry out an official letter with presents for Queen Ranaval, which he is to deliver if circumstances admit.

I have but two or three unofficial reports to add touching foreign affairs. The Minister of the Navy is stated to have addressed a circular letter to the commanders of our naval forces in the Mediterranean, enjoining them to keep a careful watch over their crews, and look to their remaining completely strangers to the events of Italy. To the same motives which have actuated the Minister of the Navy is to be referred a new measure of the Prefect of Police. The famous hymn to Pius IX., which was to be sung at the *Château des Fleurs* (a public place of entertainment) has been interdicted, on the pretext that France wished to remain neutral in the Italian question.

Turning to home affairs, I will mention, in the first place, a recent decision of the Minister of Public Instruction, who appears to be awake at last to the necessity of morally educating the people, as well as of instructing them. A competition has been instituted by M. de Salvandy for the composition of a book of elementary reading and grammatical exercises, designed to be used in the primary schools; and, according to the programme, this book must contain such simple notions as may be best calculated to dissipate prejudices, impress young minds with the love of order and the respect of the law—in short, breed them up to the practice of all the duties of an honest man and a good citizen. The competition is to close on the 1st of January, 1849, and a gold medal, worth 6000 francs, will be awarded to the author of the best essay.

It is given out that an ordinance will shortly be issued to call together the Chambers on the 6th of December. Several papers are stating that, by a circular communication of the Keeper of the Seals, the Procurers-General were lately instructed to research and prosecute the members of a new association that is being formed against the payment of taxes. The French Society for the abolition of slavery is now at work towards establishing abolitionist committees in the principal cities of the kingdom.

On Wednesday last, the interment of the remains of the ex-King of Holland, and of his son Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, took place, with great pomp, in the Church of St. Leu Taverney, near Enghien. In the middle of the Choir was raised a magnificent platform, on which were placed the two coffins. A violet pall, with a border of ermine and a gold embroidered cross, surrounded by bees, marked the remains of the ex-King; and upon his coffin was placed, besides, a cushion with the emblems of sovereignty. Four great dignitaries were seated near the platform, one at each corner, holding the cords of the palls. Among the persons present at the ceremony, there were Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome; Princess Matilde Demidoff; Mme. Wyse; General Arrighi; Duke of Padova; Dr. Conneau, the friend of Louis Bonaparte who was confined at Ham; General Sherasky, a Pole; General Olivie, an Italian; and a female who served as a common soldier in the Imperial Army, and obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honour in the battle of the Quatre Bras, at Flenu, where she had received a shot which necessitated the amputation of one of her legs. When the Prince of Montfort quitted St. Leu he was the object of the warmest acclamations; his carriage had to work its passage through the crowd which the National Guards and the veterans of the Imperial Army, drawn up in line, endeavoured in vain to keep back. At the sight of the Prince, whose resemblance to the Emperor is striking, all persons spontaneously raised their hats and cried out "Vive l'Empereur! Vive la liberté!"

The Bishop of Nismes has forwarded to the Irish Committee a sum of 7420 francs, the amount of collections made in the churches of his diocese. A further sum will shortly be sent. During the last two months sixty-two suicides have been registered by our papers. The trial of M. Devresse, responsible editor of the *Courrier Français*, upon the prosecution by M. Dumon, the Minister of Finance, and his son-in-law M. Rochet, for a libel upon them, reproduced from the *Indépendant* of Brussels, was brought on yesterday before the Court of Assizes. The Advocate for M. Devresse made an application for a postponement of the hearing for three days, on the ground of the indisposition of his client; but the Court refused to grant the delay, and the libel was read to the following effect:—"Much at this moment is being said about a certain inscription of 1000 francs *rente* given by Baron de R. (Rothschild) to M. R. (Rochet) on the day of his marriage with the daughter of the Minister D." This present was made in acknowledgement for the concession of the Northern Railroad." M. Devresse having made default, the Court, after hearing M. Châz d'Estange for the complainants, delivered its judgment, condemning the editor of the *Courrier Français* to twelve months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 6000 francs, and all the costs of the prosecution.

The activity of our theatres is still on the increase. At the Grand Opera, Ponlier, the ex-cooper, has made his re-appearance in the "Musette de Portici," after a long visit to Italy, where his voice seems to have acquired a little more power, without losing its former mellowness of intonation. In the divertissement of the same opera, Miss Plunkett was greeted with much applause; and a new Spanish dancer, Mdlle. Josefa Soto, performed the "Jaleo de Xeres" with a genuine Andalusian fire. A new ballet ("La Fille de Marbre") is now being rehearsed for Cerito. On the 2d inst., the Italiens reopened, as was announced, with "Don Giovanni." The cast of characters included Grisi, Persiani, Corbari, Mario, Coletti, Lablache, Tagliafico, all of whom received an enthusiastic welcome. Not quite so successful was the reopening of the Odéon, which commenced the winter campaign with its wonted pifful of uproarious students, and two new pieces, the more important of which, "Isabelle de Castille," is a tragedy by a dawning poet—M. Jules Baget.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday mention that the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at St. Cloud on Tuesday, on a visit to Louis Philippe. The *Presse* says, it appears certain that two of the present members of the French Cabinet are to retire before the next session of Parliament; but it does not mention their names. The same journal states, that the post of Governor of Invalides—one of the best in the gift of the Crown—has been offered to Marshal Soult and Marshal Sebastiani, and declined by both. General Petit will, it is said, be appointed.

The Duke d'Aumale arrived at Tonlon on the 1st, and was to embark for Algers on the 3d. At Marseilles, where he received the members of the Chamber of Commerce, he entered very freely into conversation on the subject of Algeria, and expressed himself strongly in favour of reforms. He announced that the Government had resolved to grant no more mining or other privileges without the sanction of the Council of State. It will be remembered that gross abuse has been hitherto made of the Government patronage in this respect. The Prince also announced that important judicial reforms were preparing for the colony, and expressed a hope that all customs and other duties between the mother country and the colony would be soon abolished.

SPAIN.

The impression that the last Ministry would be of short duration turns out to have been well grounded. The Queen has appointed another Cabinet, at the head of which is General Narvaez. The new Ministry is thus composed:—

President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Narvaez.
Minister of the Interior, M. Sartorius.
Minister of Finance, M. Orlando.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Ros de Olano.
Minister of War, M. Cordova.

The ordinance which constitutes the new Ministry was published in the *Gazette* of the 4th.

ITALY.

The news from Italy this week is of an important and gratifying character. There seems very prospect of a favourable arrangement of the chief point in dispute, as the Austrians gave up Ferrara on the 25th ult. to the Pontifical troops. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has changed his Ministers, substituting statesmen of well-known liberality for reactionaries, and has abolished the arbitrary power of the police. The leaders of the Calabrian insurgents have made a proposition to General Strata to lay down their arms and to return to their allegiance, on condition of an amnesty and an assurance of political reform. In the meantime, however, a good deal of excitement prevails in some of the Italian cities.

On the 24th, and succeeding evening, large assemblies of people took place in Naples, on the Piazza Reale, the Largo delle Carite, and the Piazza Santa Croce. Tri-coloured banners appeared, and cries of "Viva Pio IX.," "Italian independence," and "The Constitution," were heard. After these had been dispersed, the town exhibited all the appearances of a place in state of siege—the streets being constantly patrolled by squadrons of cavalry and detachments of infantry, and overrun by the agents of the police. The guards were everywhere doubled, and extraordinary measures of precaution adopted.

It was reported at Naples that Lord Palmerston had addressed a note to the Neapolitan Government, demanding the execution of the guarantees stipulated in 1816 by Great Britain in favour of Sicily. The King was said to have expressed much dissatisfaction at that communication.

Accounts from Florence of the 27th ult., mention the appointment of Count Seristori to be Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis Ridolfi Minister of the Interior. Those eminent persons enjoy the confidence of the people. Their elevation to office had produced the greatest satisfaction.

From Rome accounts are not less satisfactory. They prove the continued determination of His Holiness to assert and defend the independence of his States.

The *Journal des Débats* in noticing the affairs of Italy, says, "The minds of the people of the peninsula have become more tranquil, and the cause of pacific reform is every day making further progress. The accounts from Naples show that the Neapolitan Government has published very circumstantial reports, from which it appears that tranquillity is re-established in Sicily, as well as in the provinces of Naples; and that the chiefs of the insurrection have surrendered themselves."

The Prince of Canino was put under arrest in Rome on the 23rd ult. The Prince had arrived in Rome a few days previously from Venice, having been conducted to the pontifical frontier by an escort of Austrian Dragoons. His present arrest has been caused by a charge arising out of the proceedings of the 7th and 8th September. He had just returned from Vienna, from which he had been expelled for his speech in the Scientific Congress, and escorted to the frontier of the Papal States by Austrian Dragoons.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters to the 29th ult., have reached us, but they bring very little news of interest. It seems that the difference between the Duke of Saldanha and the Conde de Thomar has been arranged, and the Electoral Committee of the former coalesces with that of Costa Cabral.

In consequence of the memorial addressed on the 14th ult., by the Liberal Electoral Committee, and the support given to it by the British Minister, the Queen's Government issued, on the 23rd, a decree, instituting courts for the registration. This decree has not satisfied either the memorialists or St. H. Seymour, and a new Ministerial crisis appears to be at hand, created, in a great measure, by the outcry of the Liberals and the remonstrances of our diplomacy.

The British fleet, after a short cruise, had returned to the Tagus, but Sir Chas. Napier spoke of making another brief excursion in the course of a few days.

The vintage of the year has commenced at Oporto, and it is pronounced all over the country to be the largest and best that has been known for years. The accounts of the maize harvest are, however, unfavourable. It is fast progressing, but the quantity will be only about one-half the last year's produce.

SWITZERLAND.

Our advices from Switzerland warrant the belief that a crisis is at hand. Letters from Berne of the 29th ult. state that a great meeting was held on the plain of Rothenthurm, in the canton of Schwyz, on the 26th ult., which was attended by 8000 men capable of bearing arms, at which it was resolved that the canton of

News from Bokhara is said to have reached India in various directions, to the effect that the King had put to death with his own hands the infamous Abdool Samud, by striking him on the head with a small axe, upbraiding him with having instigated him (the King) to take the lives of Stoddart and Conolly.

Sir C. Napier was to quit Scinde about the 12th or 15th of September, so as to join, as was supposed, the Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship, with the mid-monthly mail, at Alexandria. He was to proceed from Kurrachee direct to Aden, without taking Bombay in his way; the principal portion of his staff were, it is said, to accompany him.

Some troubles have taken place in Nepaul. The ex-King sought to recover his crown, but has been defeated and taken prisoner. The disturbances in the Gumsur districts have been for the present quelled; but the unsatisfactory state of the province scarcely promises a continuance of tranquillity.

COUNTRY NEWS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The annual meeting for the distribution of the prizes gained by the students in this institution took place on Monday in the theatre of the college. Lord Lyttelton, the principal, presided, assisted by Mr. Spooner, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. the Chancellor Law, &c. Among the prizes were two gold medals arising out of the interest of the sum of £1000 placed at the disposal of the institution by the Rev. Dr. Warneford for religious or scientific compositions. The first of these prizes was awarded to Mr. P. H. Bird, of London; the second to Mr. Whittall, of Leamington; to the former was also awarded the sum of £20 by Dr. Jephson, of Leamington, for the essay. The meeting was addressed by Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Spooner, M.P., the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, &c.; and at the conclusion of the ceremonial of presenting the prizes, the Vice-Principal, Chancellor J. T. Law, divided the munificent sum of one hundred pounds from his private purse amongst the students who had gained the greatest number.

CURRENCY MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday evening, a meeting of bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of Birmingham, took place at Dee's Royal Hotel, in that town—Mr. Alderman Weston in the chair—upon the subject of the currency. Several long resolutions were unanimously agreed to. The purport of them was to condemn Sir R. Peel's Bank Restriction Acts, to which they attribute the present depression of trade and commerce. The resolutions also express the opinion of the meeting that the Executive Government will incur a serious responsibility, unless they at once propose and carry into effect some temporary measure calculated to restore the monetary means and the credit of the country to an efficient state, and thus to relieve the commercial and trading classes. C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., spoke in support of the resolutions. His sad conviction was that, unless some inquiry was instituted, there could be no prosperity, and as little security for property, and he trusted that, when meetings such as these gave expression to their opinions, and entreated the Government to save them and their families from ruin, the Minister would grant them at least the common justice of a hearing. (Cheers.)—Mr. Muntz, M.P., said he considered that the people had not been punished half enough as yet, or there would have been more of them present. Great as had been the ridicule thrown on the question, it was really the question of the day, on which all their prosperity or adversity depended. Mr. John Taylor, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, then addressed the meeting.—Mr. Spooner, M.P., spoke in support of the resolutions. He sketched at great length the history of the present monetary system, stating, that all his experience since 1810 had confirmed him in the opinion that it was wrong. He asked them to look to the matter—a matter on which depended the happiness of their fellow-creatures, the safety of the nation—nay, he would tell them more, that the crown on the Queen's head was not safe, unless the Ministers took some steps to remedy the evil. (Hear, hear.)—Not more than three hundred persons were present at any time during the meeting, which was got up by the Currency Reform Association.

STATE OF TRADE IN LANCASHIRE.—The greater part of the cotton mills in Oldham and the neighbourhood are working short time, and several concerns are entirely stopped. The number of hands totally destitute of work is greater than it had been for several years, and the hating business is equally, if not more severely depressed, than the cotton trade. The manufactures of the place were scarcely ever at so low an ebb. The number of cotton manufacturers which are in operation full time is extremely small, and almost daily on the decrease.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT LEEDS.—On Monday, a boiler explosion, attended with serious injury and loss of life, occurred at a machine-manufactory, formerly occupied by Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Jackson, situate in Water-lane, near Victoria-bridge, Leeds. The occurrence took place about one o'clock, just at the time when the workpeople were returning from dinner. The boiler-house, a low brick building, contained two wagon-shaped boilers, one of which exploded, carrying away the roof of the building, and also demolishing the roof of another building, a few yards distant from the boiler-house. The whole of the upper part of the boiler was torn from the bottom portion, and carried a distance of between twenty and thirty yards, knocking down two roofs in its course. Two persons were killed, and three others more or less seriously injured. One of the persons killed is the engineer, named Newton; the other is a girl, named Harris, who was going up an entry adjoining the boiler-house when the explosion occurred. The present occupiers of the manufactory are Messrs. Beacock and Tannett, who have not had it more than four or five months. It is known as the "Round Foundry," and is said to be the oldest foundry in Leeds. An inquest was held on Wednesday, when a great deal of evidence was taken. The Jury found a verdict that "The deceased were accidentally killed by the explosion of a steam-boiler, which explosion arose from a deficient supply of water." The Jury added to their verdict a recommendation that in future the boiler should be supplied with water by a common feed-pipe, and not by a force-pump.

AN ARTFUL SWINDLER AT MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday (last week), a person calling himself the Honourable Charles Walter Fitzclarence, arrived at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, and remained there until Saturday last. On Saturday morning he went to the Hulme Cavalry Barracks, and having stated that he was a Lieutenant in the 1st Royal Dragoons, stationed at Portsmouth, and that his servant having deserted from that regiment, and entered either the 11th Hussars or the 69th Foot, he had come to Manchester in search of him, and applied for assistance in apprehending the man. He looked at several recruits who had newly joined the 11th Hussars, but not identifying any of them as his servant, he returned to the Albion Hotel, and Lieutenant Dallas, of the 11th Hussars, sent a sergeant to assist him in searching for his servant. When the sergeant arrived at the Albion, the Honourable Lieutenant ordered him into the coffee-room, gave him a glass of wine, and wrote out for him a description of the servant of whom he was in search. The pretended Lieutenant then went out to make some purchases, taking the sergeant with him. He first called at Mr. Syddall's, haberdasher, Market-street, where he stated that he was Lieutenant Fitzclarence, of the 11th Hussars, son of Lord Auckland, 41, Whitehall-gardens, London, and purchased several stocks, a dozen of shirts, which were to cost nine guineas, and a purse. The stocks and the shirts were to be sent to him at the Albion Hotel; the purse he took with him, as he said that he should want it, being about to get a cheque for £1000 cashed at one of the Manchester banks. The shopman, seeing him accompanied by a sergeant of Hussars, believed his representations, and allowed him to take the purse, and he also put the shirts in hand for making. Mr. Fitzclarence next went to the shop of Mr. Hamilton, saddler, Market-street, where, by similar representations as to who he was, and by the corroborations that was afforded to his statements by his being accompanied by the sergeant, he obtained a gold mounted whip, worth £4, and a pair of spurs. He also ordered a trunk to be sent to Mr. Syddall's, in which his shirts and other purchases might be packed. In the course of the day, he told the sergeant that he was the nephew of Lord Cardigan, and desired the man to go to Sir Thomas Arbuthnot's, and tell Lord Cardigan that Lord Fitzerald wanted to see him at the Albion. The man accordingly went to Sir Thomas Arbuthnot's, but did not find Lord Cardigan there. Mr. Hamilton, during the course of the day, conceived some suspicions as to the real character of the pretended Lieutenant; and as, on looking at the Army List, he could find no such person as Lieutenant Fitzclarence in the 11th Hussars, he went to the Hulme Barracks to inquire if anything was known of him there. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, he went to the Albion Hotel, where he saw the Lieutenant, and under pretence of being about to put a five-guinea guard to the four-guinea whip, for which Mr. Fitzclarence had expressed a desire. Mr. Hamilton got possession, and retained possession of his whip. The impostor, however, still kept the spurs. In the course of the evening Mr. Syddall, having also entertained suspicions, sent one of his young men, named Burns, to the Albion, to tell Mr. Fitzclarence that he could not have his goods unless he previously paid for them. Fitzclarence said that he would pay for them, if Burns could find change for a £10 note. Burns went out, and having got the required change, returned to the Albion, when the swindler desired him to walk up into his bedroom, and he should be paid. The two then went up into the bedroom, and then Fitzclarence told Burns, that if he would hire a coach, and convey him (Fitzclarence) and some trunks, which, in fact, were not his, but those of a commercial traveller occupying the next bedroom, to the Hulme Barracks, he should be paid. Burns declined to do this, but went to the Town-Hall, and gave information, in consequence of which the impostor was apprehended by Inspector Maybury. On being searched at the Town-Hall, a pawn-ticket was found upon him, which he contrived to obtain possession of and tear up before the officer had seen the name upon it. He had a German silver watch-guard round his neck, the end of which was inserted in his waistcoat-pocket, as if a watch were appended to it; there were, in reality, however, only two brass seals upon it. He was examined by the magistrates on Thursday, when it was stated that he was not, as he had represented, an officer of the Hussars, but had formerly been a private in the Marines on board her Majesty's ship *Victoria*, whence he had deserted, and enlisted into another regiment, from which he had again become a deserter. The magistrates committed him for trial at the next borough sessions, for obtaining the whip and spurs from Mr. Hamilton.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—The Cambridge papers mention the burning of a stack of straw belonging to Mr. Edward Booth, at March. The act is supposed to have been done by an incendiary.—An incendiary fire, which did considerable damage, also occurred at Papworth, the property of Mr. Allpress.—Some wheat-stacks have been burned at Colby Heath, Lincolnshire, the farmstead of Mr. Charles Lister.

A NEW READING OF AN OLD QUOTATION.—A correspondent of the *Wexford Independent*, describing the execution of Michael and Thomas Ryan, for murder, at Clonmel, thus concludes:—"Arrived at the fatal spot, with all the emblems of death in their view, the hangman quickly adjusted the fatal nooses with all the dexterity and skilfulness of an old practitioner, when the fatal bolt was drawn, and the wretched men passed into eternity. *'Sic gloria transit mundi.'*"

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, Oct. 1.

Rain, rain, unrelenting rain; and a biting pitiless cold air—these have barred for many a day past all hope of pleasure here, covering with moving masses of inky cloud short deep blue sky, so beautiful that even one of the greatest Italian landscape painters is said to have preferred to draw from it his inspiration. Except in brief and tantalizing intervals, it has been almost impossible to leave the house, and all the dancing and out-of-door amusements with which the people of Munich are wont to pass away their time, are utterly put to stop to. The magnificent treasures of art which the capital contains, afford foreigners and travellers enough opportunity to spend their mornings; but, for the inhabitants, on whom such things seem to be thrown away, there is nothing but their business, which is little, and their beer, which is made, flowing copiously as it does, in innumerable breweries and gast-houses, from ten in the morning, about which time the people begin to drink, till eleven or twelve at night, when, excepting in brief intervals devoted to kalbsfleisch, sausages, and sour kroat, they cease to do so. At night, fortunate are those who can obtain places in the crowded theatres, where congregate all classes, from the Princes of the blood down to the peasantry and the servants, either to hear and to enjoy, at the opera, the music of Weber, Rossini, or Auber; or, at the more national Volks-theater, to laugh, as I never saw human beings laugh before, at the drolleries of Bavarian Keeleys and Buckstones.

Making the best of the bad weather, I have profited by the necessity of the case to see all the many objects which are here to be seen under shelter; not merely the great public collections of works of art, the Pinacothek, and Glyptothek, and the magnificent frescoes, about all which books might be written, but also the *ateliers* of the different living artists here. The results of my observation may not prove uninteresting to your readers.

I have already explained that it is not so much in Munich itself that the artists receive their patronage, as that their position stamps their character elsewhere, and they receive commissions from wealthy patrons in other cities. Of course, the King has purchased innumerable pictures in his time, which he still retains, and he still gives occasional orders; but the chief demand has been for frescoes and sculpture, because the most magnificent embellishments of the city are of an historical and religious character; for which, when on a grand scale, those branches of art are the best fitted.

A great and brilliant exception, however, to the general rule is presented in the person of Wilhelm Kaulbach, the historical painter, whose name I have already mentioned as being decidedly the greatest artist, for poetry of conception, grandeur of design, drawing, colour, and execution, now in Germany. But that one fears to hazard that praise which anticipates the decision of Time, the only critic and consecrator of true genius, I would say that I know not of any artist, of any age, with whom, as an historical painter, Kaulbach might not be named in company. His grandest picture, the "Capture of Jerusalem," by Titus, is now in his *atelier*. It was painted for the King by desire, but the artist so clings to that labour of years with the true affection which art inspires, that he cannot be prevailed on to admit that it is quite finished. Always there is some excellent excuse wherewith to put off the impatient King, who yet respects the peculiarities of Kaulbach so much that he wins at his little manœuvres, and still the picture remains in the studio. Of course, many of your readers may have seen it. It is of enormous size—larger, considerably, than the largest picture of Haydon or of West; so large, indeed, that in the studio it is impossible to see it at a sufficient distance to comprehend the whole; and, therefore, a very general remark is that the artist has broken up the action into too many separate groups—an objection which vanishes when you regard the picture again after having seen a Daguerreotype of it, or the engraving now in process. The scheme of the picture combines the real and the ideal, the historical and the traditional, another defect to an English taste; which, however, vanishes when you consider the subject, and read the history with the light of Christianity. For instance the foreground is occupied thus—the high-priest is sacrificing his family, and is about to kill himself. The priest himself is a noble figure, exhibiting the perfection of drawing and expression; and the attitudes and expression of his dying children, and a female figure clinging to him, are wonderful triumphs; as also are those of three lovely Jewish maidens, clinging to each other, in terrified dread of the Roman soldiery, and another who is being dragged off by a captor. This group, with its accessories of dreadful heaps of dying and dead around, is real; but on either side are groups in which the ideal is mixed up. For instance, there is a magnificent figure of the Wandering Jew, who is chased from the city by three devils. This group is really above criticism. On the opposite side, a Christian family, typical of the Christians who left Jerusalem before it finally fell, are seen on their way. The pious hope of this family, and the innocence of the children—one of whom turns back in pity towards three Jewish children, who kneel in an agony of despair to be taken away—form an exquisite contrast to the wild scene of carnage and every horror around; and the faces and forms of the young angels who are guiding this family are—angelic. In the upper part of the picture, the ideal portion is in the centre, the real at each side. The former comprises the four great Jewish Prophets, who are seen in a celestial atmosphere, and beneath them the seven Angels of the Lord, who are charged to see fulfilled the curse imposed on the doomed city. On the one side, you see Titus at the head of his legions; on the other, the Jewish chieftains, defeated yet raging and blaspheming. The great art of Kaulbach is shown in the manner in which he has so disposed the drawing and colour of the central portion of his picture as to produce a harmony between the spiritual and the human personages, without destroying the distinctive character of either. As a whole, it is a wonderful performance; and even those who may object to the conception or the arrangement, must admit the drawing to be perfect, and the colouring especially to be magnificent; for in this branch of his art Kaulbach has had the good taste to avoid the great error of his master, Cornelius. It is only within these few years that Kaulbach has become famous; he is at the present moment at Berlin, superintending there some work in which he is engaged for the King of Prussia.

In the *ateliers* there are also other fine specimens of the artists' genius—among which are the sketches of the "Destruction of Babel," and of a half historical, half mythological picture, the "Hummenschlacht," a master-piece of drawing. But there is, also, a full-length very bad portrait of Lola Montez, of which a story is told, illustrating the character of the King, as also of the artist, who is of a most independent disposition and a wayward temper. Greatly to his dislike, the King desired him to paint the lady's portrait; he began, and soon presented a sketch, full length, which was, in fact, a caricature. At first the King was angry, but, knowing his man, he laughed, and only took up a brush, with which he obliterated the whole. This was a hint that he would have his way, and accordingly Kaulbach painted this picture; but, to revenge himself, although he painted a likeness, he by no means has done justice to the beauty or the *esprit* of the lady, yet continually presses the picture on the reluctant King, whom he, nevertheless, puts off when the large picture is wanted.

Fliiggen, the first painter *de genre* in Germany, also has his *atelier* in Munich. My attention was first attracted towards him by a picture I saw at Cologne, representing the decision of a Court of Justice on a question of property disputed between rich holders and poor owners *de jure*. He paints with extraordinary power and fidelity to nature, and his composition is so perfect that all his pictures tell their story and appeal to the sympathies at once. They have all a fine moral tone, which yet does not interfere with the artistic effect. He has now two works on hand, either of which would immediately give him a high place in England. In one, a set of pietists have influenced a devotee to will away his property from her near and poor female relation. At the very instant that she is about to sign her will, Death steps in and defeats their unchristian purpose. A weeping domestic in the background and the poor relation vainly striving for admittance, which is prevented by one of the set, tell the story well. The other picture represents a gambler in an agony of remorse, in the grey dawn, after a night spent in play and drinking; his sad and emaciated wife, with their young child, standing by his side, and striving, with a sad and sorrowful affection, to dissipate his dark thoughts, and win him back to herself.

There is also here a family of artists; in a father and three sons, named Hess, and of one of whom I have spoken before. In the *atelier* of the father is a magnificent picture of the Campaign in Russia, which equals the best specimens of the modern French artists. All the sons of this Hess are painters; and one of them, Max Hess, a young man of twenty-one, has just exhibited a picture which, as the first effort of so young a man, is most remarkable. The subject is "Mary, Queen of Scots, Signing her Abdication"; and not only has the youthful painter displayed great boldness and correctness in the design, and a considerable mastery over colour, but there is over the whole a fine taste, and an eye for effect, which promise well for his future efforts.

J. Kirner, a painter *de genre*—who must only be placed second to Flüggen because the moral aim of the latter is higher—has produced some exquisite pictures descriptive of Bavarian peasant life, especially in Franconia. There is a picture of his now in the Kunst-Verein here, in which a peasant is having his fortune told by the mother of the girl whom he wishes to marry, that is really a masterpiece. Kirner might be best described as a German Wilkie. Among the multitudes of young artists in Munich, may be mentioned Landres Schoen (who has acquired a singular art of rendering his colours brilliant in sunlight, till his pictures seem as if painted on transparent porcelain); Richard Zimmerman, a marine painter of first-rate excellence; Krause, a landscape painter; and Kaltermoser, a painter of Greek life, and whose pictures are perfect gems. Nor is it right to omit to mention Redil; but his pictures require a more elaborate notice than I have space for here.

The *atelier* of Schwanthaler, the celebrated sculptor, is an object of great interest. He is an artist with the grandest designs; and, although we are familiar with many of his works, as the statues of Goethe, Mozart, Jean Paul, and others, by means of casts, it is impossible from them to form an idea of their grandeur and beauty when realised in marble. He is now completing two beautiful figures, one for the Duke of Devonshire, the other for Earl Fitzwilliam; but the chief attraction of his studio consists in the models and casts of the many great national monuments with which the genius of the sculptor, aiding with congenial alacrity the manufac-ture of the King, has enriched the public buildings of Bavaria.

In concluding this subject, I must make one general remark. The more I see of the state of modern art in other countries, and although I admit that in historical painting we are deficient, yet the more reason I have to see that we under-value our own excellence in England. Not only is the *average* talent greater of those of our artists who do not attain fame, but also our great men are greater. In frescoes and sculpture, we cannot produce anything beyond the works of Cornelius, Schnoor, Zimmerman, Naar (whose fresco over the Siegsthore, one of the city gates of Munich, is the most masterly thing I have seen of the kind), and Schwanthaler; yet I look in vain among these artists for a Mulready, a Landseer, an Eastlake, a Copley Fielding, and many, many more, to whom even their best must bow their heads; while, in water-colour painting, they are not fit to tie our shoe-strings. England is more advanced in art than she believes.

Munch is filling fast. On Wednesday, the Chambers were opened with all pomp and ceremony; and next Sunday begins the Volksfest, for which vast preparations are being made, and which will last for a fortnight.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Take away this man, and bring me a gentleman. Sir, I've been all round the house and can't find one.—*Matthews' "At Home."*

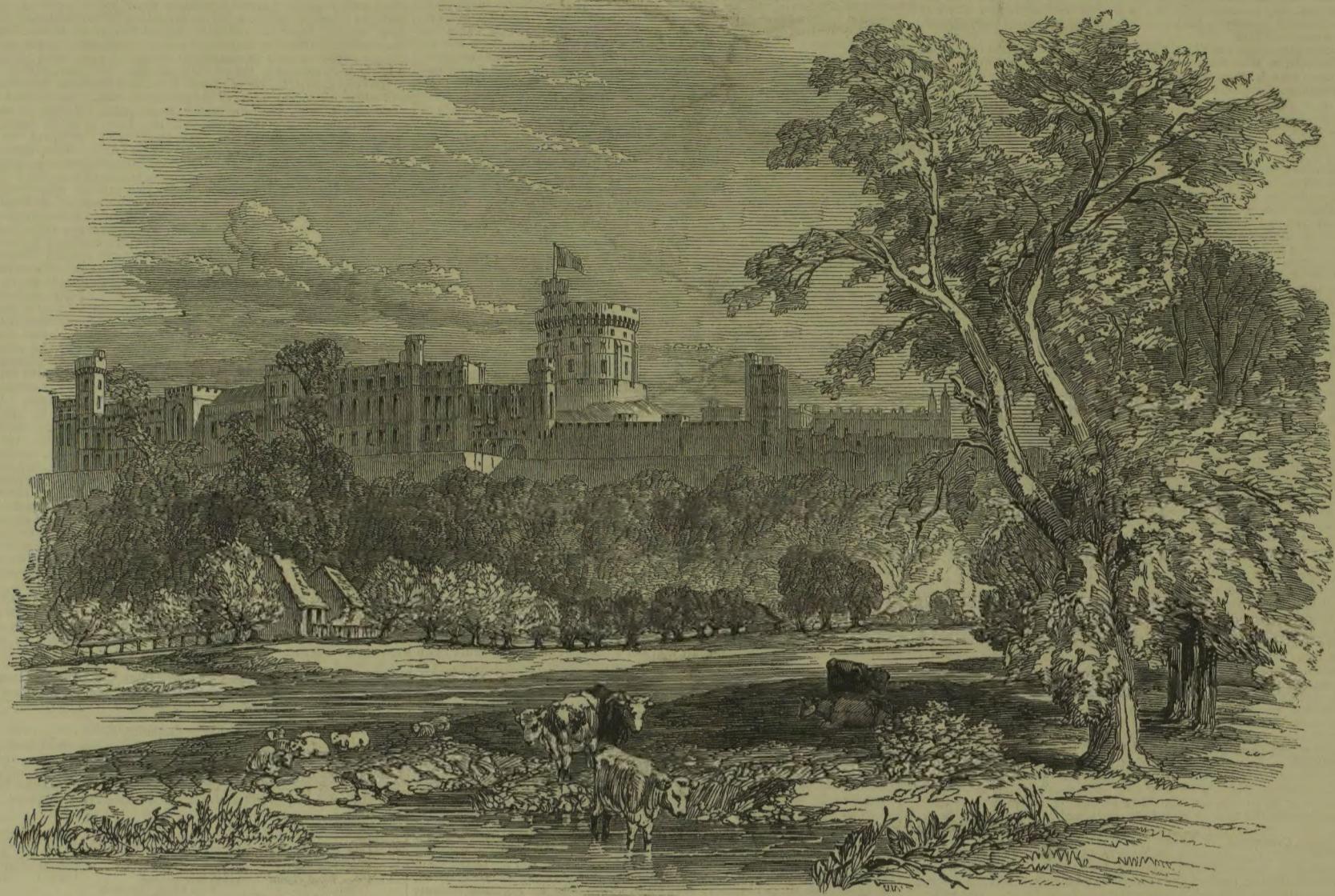
"Such a day as yesterday," began the City article in the *Times* of Tuesday last, "was never known on the Stock Exchange." To compare small things with great, such times as these were probably never before known on the Turf. Not that Tim O'Meara, indeed, or his contemporaries, were personages of a very fastidious honour; but it was not their luck to live in an era when the public had come to look upon itself as the natural prey of the sharks of the Ring. In a classification of the national chronology of this island, the present might very appropriately be designated as the conventional age. Just now, certain of our institutions enjoy *carte blanche* as regards their social relations—for instance, railways and horse-racing. Speaking of the system of solitary confinement practised on some of our lines, the late Sidney Smith predicted that it would undergo no alleviation until a Bishop or two had been burnt to death. Presently a very distinguished prelate was considerably scratched on the Great Western, but without producing the desired effect. When, some half a dozen seasons ago, levanting, accompanied by very aggravating circumstances, obtained among the profession, you heard of reform being at hand—but in lieu of it there was only a change of the system—and where one big rogue used to run away with ten thousand pounds in a "dollop," the same amount, or double as much, is now flung at every great meeting by a shoal of petty larceny sneaks. In the face of these facts it is all the rage to be shot from one end of the kingdom to another in express-trains; and free-booting on race courses is carried on by virtue of letters of licence issued by the public for its own especial pillage. What must be the consequence of this letter conventionalism? That, at some not distant day, the request with which this article is headed, being urged in the Grand Stands of Ascot, Doncaster, or Doncaster, it shall receive a similar reply—*nous verrons*.

This is our prologue to a word upon the great betting race of next week. On Tuesday will be run for, on Newmarket Heath, the Cesarewitch Stakes, a handicap which keeps up the spirits of the ring—when the hopes and fears of the northern tryst are lost or won—in certainty. The entries this year amounted to 157, and a very large field may be reckoned on at the post. Since its appearance in the market at least thirty animals of one sort or other have found customers—the best at 7 to 1—War Eagle's price a fortnight ago; the worst at 33 to 1—taken about Derriades, a three-year-old, with 5st 12lb to carry. War Eagle, as originally weighed at 7st 9lb, was favourably in; but the 6lb extra for winning the Doncaster Cup will not save his chance. Nevertheless, race-horses should always be carefully dealt with, at Newmarket particularly. And this caution leads to a glance at Reminiscence, a three-year-old filly, handicapped at 7st. She was much fancied during the late three days in Suffolk, but she gives weight to animals of her own year, and also to some a twelvemonth older than herself, which should make her backers very cautious. The business horses, indeed, are by no means a formidable lot; though we are sure to have a great creature on the day, if not sooner. The right policy is always to go against the stream, as relates to a great handicap favourite. In the present case, though the weighting is not a perfect performance, it is good enough to bring the field together on very fair terms, and to leave a good average chance on the cards for all the starters—prosuming, as we are entitled to do, that they come to the post in their forms. This is, however, only meant for the observance of such as go to the racing metropolis next week for their recreation. The betting-ring—always a mart for suspicious materials—is at present supplied with customers about whom, as well as with their merchandise, there is no mistake. It is the last place on earth—not excepting the Stock Exchange—where any man in his senses would be seen with cash or credit. They say the commercial panic will do good, by putting people on their guard. Nothing will ever put betting people on the shy, unless associating them, like the Kilkenny cats in the story, with a similar catastrophe. To put those whom it interests at their ease, it may be as well to state that the match for Monday, between Weatherbit and The Liberator, is off by consent.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The weight of the Cesarewitch-betting was on the four leading favourites, each of them having a strong party; Wood Pigeon, Miss Whip filly, Vanity, Cawr

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR CASTLE.



WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE NORTH WEST VIEW.

THE return of the Court to "majestic Windsor" will be found detailed in page 230. We avail ourselves of this occasion to resume the series of Original Illustrations of the Castle commenced in this Journal in the autumn of last year.

NORTH-WEST VIEW.

In this picturesque scene the great extent of the Castle is seen to great advantage; the Round Tower, with the Royal Standard floating from the watch-tower, appears nearly in the centre of the plan; although this noble structure is the main feature of the west

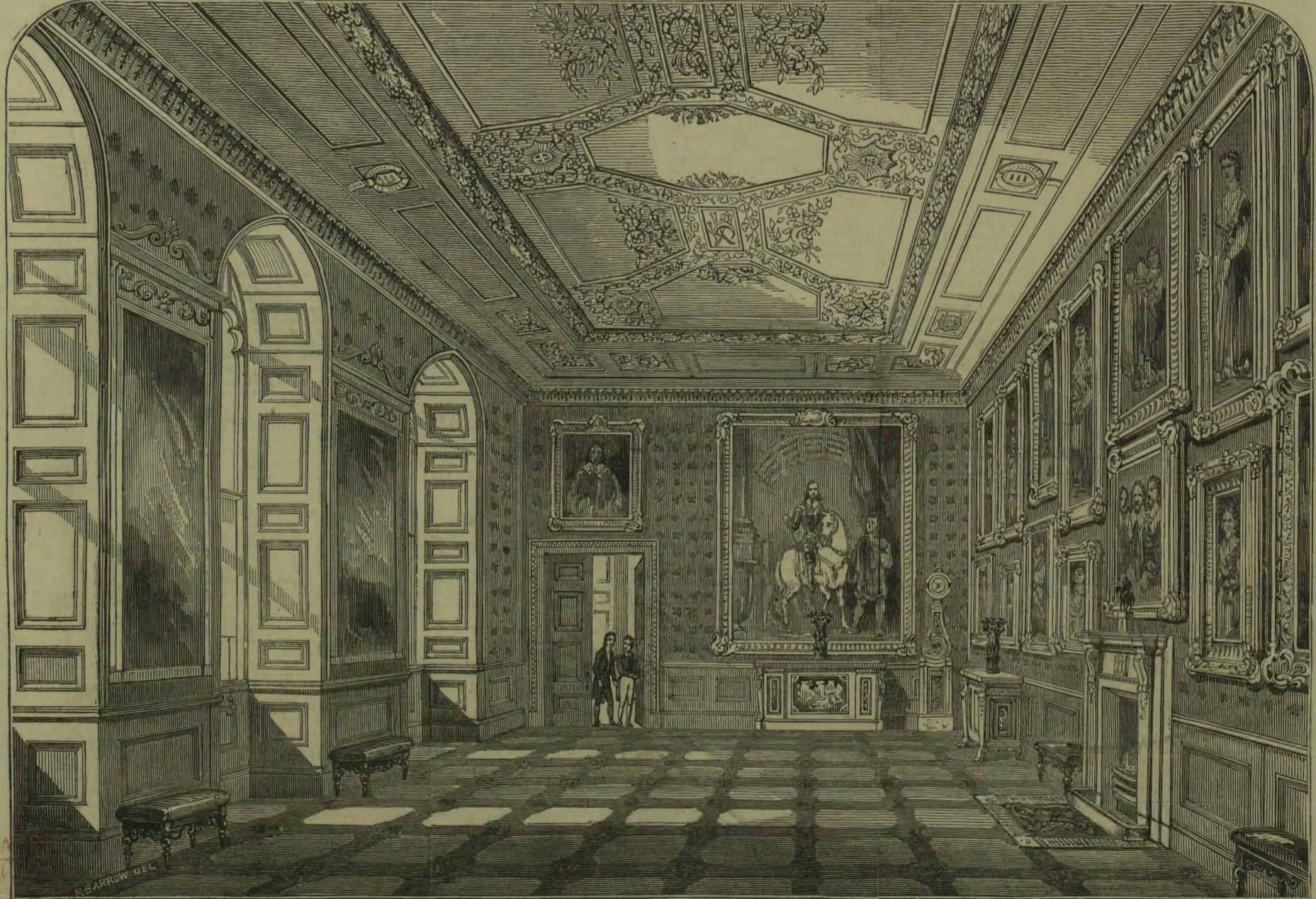
front. This Keep is not a perfect circle; it is 102 feet in greatest diameter, 93 in smallest; its height is 80 feet from the top of the mound; watch-tower 25 more; and its entire height from the level of the Quadrangle is 148 feet.

The great North Terrace is next shown in its full extent, commencing with King John's Tower and Queen Elizabeth's Gallery. The long line is broken by George the Fourth's Tower, by the doorway of which a view is obtained through a long vestibule to the State Entrance, across the Quadrangle, through George the Fourth's Gateway, to the Long Walk. This was an after-thought of George the Fourth's, and it is a most magnificent effect. The next break in the Terrace line is the Cornwall Tower, in which is the superb ball-room, or Presence Cham-

ber, 90 by 32 feet. And next is the Brunswick Tower, an octagon, 38 feet diameter externally, and 100 feet in height.

In this view, the architectural massiveness may be somewhat lost in the distance; but, it conveys an idea of the rich clothing of "the slopes," which mark the elevated site of the Castle. The character of

the expane below
Of grove, of lawn, of mead;
Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers among
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver-winding way.



STATE APARTMENTS.—THE VANDYCK ROOM.

W I N D S O R C A S T L E.

THE VANDYCK ROOM,
or Old Ball Room, is next illustrated. The walls are hung with crimson silk damask; the cornices and ceiling are white and gold. But, the glory of the apartment is the Twenty-two Pictures which it contains; the whole by that illustrious master of his art, Vandyck. They are Portraits, and very fine; though Walpole considers Vandyck to be upon his throne at Wilton House.

One of the most celebrated of the Vandycks at Windsor is the five children of Charles I.: this fine picture hung in King Charles's breakfast-room at Whitehall; it was purchased by George III. from the Earl of Portmore. This hangs over the chimney-piece, and immediately beneath it is the full face and profile, and three-quarter face of King Charles I. This was painted in 1637; and from it Bernini made the bust of Charles I., destroyed in the fire at old Whitehall. George IV. paid 1000 guineas for this picture. When it was sent to Bernini, at Rome, on seeing it, he was struck with the melancholy expression of the King's countenance, and uttered a prediction of his untimely fate. Another fine picture at Windsor is "Three of King Charles I.'s Children"; there are duplicates of it at Wilton House, at Turin, and at Dresden. The large picture shown at the end of the room, in the Illustration, is King Charles I. on a grey horse, advancing from under an archway, attended by his Equerry, who holds the King's helmet. This is the original of the fine copy by old Stone, at Hampton Court. At the sale of Charles's effects by the Rebels, the price put upon Vandyck's picture was £200, for which sum it was purchased by Van Lempuyt. After the Restoration, he demanded 1500 guineas for his bargain; but the picture was eventually obtained from him by a suit at law, after 1000 guineas had been offered.

THE GUARD CHAMBER,

of which a portion is shown in the next Illustration, is very attractive to visitors. The fittings are oak; the three doors, filled with plate glass, open into the Grand Vestibule; and the door on the right communicates with St. George's Hall.

The Guard Chamber is 78 feet long, 21 wide at one end, 26 at the other, and 31 feet high. Our Engraving shows the north end of the room, which, however, by no means, contains the richest treasures; though, that shown on the left, possesses great contemporaneous interest for visitors: it is a bust, by Chantrey, of the Duke of Wellington, with the last annual banner (the tricolor) presented by the illustrious Duke on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, by way of quit-rent for



THE GUARD CHAMBER.—NORTH END.

the domain of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire. The walls of the Chamber are covered with arms, but, we agree with Mr. Jesse, that though arranged with taste, they are of a very common description.

Among the treasures in this room are Chantrey's colossal bust of Nelson, and part of the foremast of the *Victory*; the Blenheim White Banner, and a bust of the great Duke of Marlborough; and Cellini's Silver Shield, inlaid with gold, presented by Francis I., of France, to King Henry VIII.

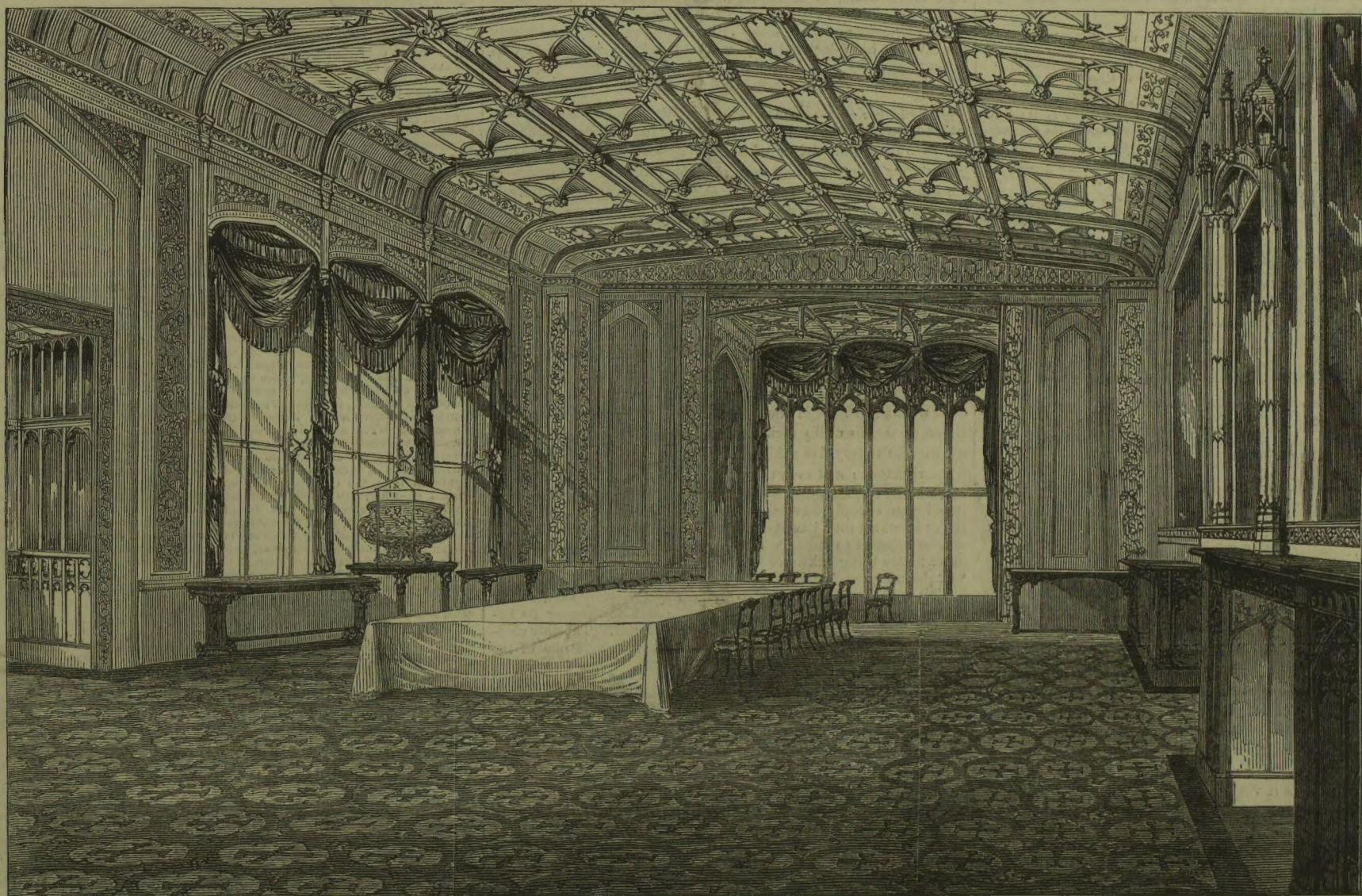
THE PRIVATE DINING-ROOM

The fourth Illustration shows Her Majesty's Private Dining-Room, in the East Front of the Castle. It is a large and superbly-decorated apartment; the walls and roof profusely gilt and enriched; the draperies, crimson; and the carpet, blue and gold colour.

FLEETWOOD.—Of this new port, at which her Majesty was so splendidly received, on her return from Scotland, we find the following details in the *Manchester Examiner*:—"Fleetwood, ten years ago, was a rabbit warren; it has been created almost solely by the energy and expenditure of one man—Sir Hesketh Fleetwood; it now contains about 3500 inhabitants, several well-built streets of shops and houses, and a number of fine hotels—one of which, the North Euston, would be esteemed a large and magnificent building in any town in the kingdom; it has about 860 linear yards of wharfing; nine steamers sail regularly from the port for Glasgow, Ardrossan, Belfast, the isle of Man, Furness Abbey, and Bardsey; and its advantages as a port and harbour are such as to ensure its ultimate, and possibly speedy advancement to a sea-port of great magnitude and importance. The wharves, which were erected by Mr. S. P. Bidder, under the direction of Mr. R. Stephenson, are so constructed as to admit of the easy landing of passengers at all times. At low water there is a depth of ten feet of water alongside the wharf for a length of 1000 feet. At high water, there is a depth of twenty-one feet in neap tides, and of thirty-one feet in spring tides, being nearly ten feet more than at Liverpool. The railway is carried along the whole wharf, and when trains arrive at night they go under the covered portion of it, so as to enable passengers proceeding to Glasgow, &c., to step at once from the carriage into the steam boat. The place offers good accommodation for those who are fond of the sea-air and sea-bathing."

THE COMMAND OF THE MADRAS ARMY.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Madras army. He is a highly-distinguished soldier of the Peninsula, having served at Waterloo to the long list of battles in which he was engaged.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—On Wednesday a report was made by the united committees of the Stratford Shakespearean Club, and that of London, formed in conjunction therewith, that having purchased Shakespeare's house and the adjoining property for £3823, the public subscriptions received are deficient of that amount by £1400, leaving the committee liable for that amount. Surely there can be no difficulty in raising so trifling a sum, with such a noble object in view.



HER MAJESTY'S PRIVATE DINING-ROOM.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 10.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.—Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.

MONDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day.—Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.—The Sun rises at 6h. 19m.

TUESDAY, 12.—Mars rises at 6h. 9m. p.m., near the E.N.E., and souths at 1h. 22m. after midnight: he is a very conspicuous object at present.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Trans. King Edward Confessor.—The Sun rises at 6h. 22m., and sets at 5h. 10m.

THURSDAY, 14.—Fomalhaut souths at 9h. 17m. p.m.—The length of the day is 10h. 44m., and it has decreased 5h. 50m. since the Longest Day.

FRIDAY, 15.—Jupiter rises at 9h. 43m. p.m., and souths at 5h. 49m. next morning.

SATURDAY, 16.—Saturn souths at 8h. 58m. p.m., and sets 2h. 29m. after midnight.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2h 33m 2	45m 3	2h 23m 3	20h 33m 3	50h 4m 1	20h 4m 35	4h 50m 5
5h 30m 5	5h 30m 10	5h 30m 5	5h 30m 10	5h 30m 5	5h 30m 10	5h 30m 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. K." Mullingar.—See "Peckson on Gas-lighting."

"A Constant Reader," Bradford.—The Great Western Railway extends from London to Bristol, The Bristol and Exeter, and the South Devon, (from Exeter to Plymouth), are entitled distinct lines. The Great Western Railway Company obtained their Act for a line from Kensal Green to Paddington in 1835. We have not room to specify the extensions and diversions of this line; but, our Correspondent may find them explained in the splendid folio "History and Description of the Great Western Railway," published by Mr. Cheffins, Southampton-buildings.

"T. Z."—We cannot supply the information.

"C. C. C." is recommended to consult Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Cottage Architecture."

"Musics."—We do not understand the question.

"L'Espresso," Thame.—See Lord Nugent's "Memorials of John Hampden."

"Mitchel."—The Daguerreotype is named after M. Daguerre, the inventor.

"Oxonensis," Union Club.—Mr. Wyld's "Map of England and Wales."

"J. B." Nuttall.—We cannot undertake the search. The request should be addressed to the Office.

"G. W. A." Dublin.—"The German Language in One Volume," by Fack-Lebahn, is the work in question.

"Tim Linkinotaur."—Next week.

"W. S." Bandon.—Black's "Imperial Dictionary" appears to be a sound work, as far as we have examined it. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was commenced in May, 1842.

"Levitas," Manchester.—An epitaph is an inscription upon a tomb.

"W. B. S."—The postage stamps will be received in payment. The "Aerostatic Magazine" may be had, by order, of any bookseller.

"W. S." Dublin, is thanked.

"A Subscriber," Warrington, inquires whether unprinted cards may not be sold, if the corners be cut off. By an order of the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, a penalty of £10 is imposed upon the vendor for every pack of cards sold by him, not containing an ace of spades duly stamped, without regard to the corners being cut or not; and for every pack of such cards found in the possession of any person whatever, a penalty of £5 is imposed.

"H. D. A." Norwich.—The solution of the French Enigma in our Journal of Feb. 20, 1847, containing the invitation to a meal and the state of the inviter's appetite, is—

A G a long sous p. G grand a petit. (Allons souper, j'ai grand appetit.)

"Rugby Medal."—When the design has been executed, we will engrave it.

"Eques."—It is now too late.

"J. H. B." Belfast.—The full annual pay of a Midshipman in the British Navy is £31 5s. 8d. The patronage of the Royal Navy is lodged solely with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and principally with the First Lord.

"A Constant Reader."—The lines ("Dear Kate") will not suit.

"H. L. M." Yarmouth.—See the latter part of the reply to J. H. B., above.

"Studiosus," Kingsland-road.—"Taylor's Shorthand, improved by Harding."

"R. H. B." Vauxhall, is thanked; but we have not room.

"Pronus" should consult "Walker's Manly Exercises." A few years since a popular actor cured himself of stoop by wearing a tightly-fitting coat of very fine material, which would have been torn by his stooping.

"N. E. S."—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.

"A Constant Reader" should obtain an introduction to the Bishop of the diocese.

"G. C. H."—The Guide to Happiness shall be duly noticed.

"P. W."—We regret that we cannot entertain the suggestion.

"Captain Smyth, Calcutta, is thanked for the offer of the drawings of the Seikh Guns. The principal of them have, however, already been engraved in our Journal.

"Justitia."—We cannot advise you.

"G. S. H." Deal, is thanked. We have not received the drawing.

"A Subscriber."—The Application of balloon agency to the purposes of war, is too problematical a subject for us to illustrate.

"A Subscriber," Worcester; and "Inquirer," Liverpool.—The age is about 42.

"A Correspondent" should consult some picture-dealer as to the value of his "Paul Potter."

"P. C. V."—The song is left at the office for return.

"T." Scarborough.—Mdlle. Alboni is not a Hebrew; she is a Roman Catholic, born in the Papal States, and was a pupil of Rossini, at the Conservatorio of Bologna.

"J. P. H."—Hamilton's Catechisms will suffice to begin with.

"A. M." Clapton.—Get Hullah or Mainzer's Books for the Singing Classes, and "Hamilton's Catechisms." Study afterwards Weber.

"Albrechtsberger" &c.—Play Czerny's Exercises, several hours per day.

"E. F. T."—Neither flowers nor snipe are game. Migratory birds are not game.

"A Reader."—The last syllable in one, as in the words Barneches, Jesuites. The g in Hengist would in German be hard. The surname of the House of Hanover is Guelph.

"C. A. S. H."—Marriages between the sects named are not prohibited by the Protestant Church; but a marriage with a Christian is not legal among the Mahometans. The ceremony would, of course, be that of the Established Church.

"F. G."—Apply to the Education Committee, Privy Council Office.

"Gertrude."—As a monosyllable, the g, soft.

"C. A. C."—We are not in possession of the name of the inn.

"H. W. S."—At 5 per Cent.—The formula is only comprehensible to those acquainted with arithmetical progression. "Jones's Tables" furnish the best solutions to the tyro in decimals.

"A Friend to the Cause."—Thanks; but we have not space.

"Adelaide," Peckham, will find a good account of South Australia in "Augar's Savage Life and Scenery," or in "Mackenzie's Emigrant's Guide."

"J. H."—A School of Art has just been opened by the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East.

"W. B. C." St. John's Wood.—See "Knight's Guide to Service"—the Banker's Clerk.

"R. T. T."—The Panorama will be forwarded by post, on receipt of 1s.

"A. B. C." Hertford.—We cannot.

"G. F. T. L."—No.

"W. P." Falmouth.—Bread, both in the country and the metropolis, may legally be made of any weight or size, but must be sold by weight only; French rolls and fancy breads excepted.

"Christopher."—Mr. Ferdinand Brand is Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge House.

"G. G."—Address Messrs. Cooper and Phillips, 5, 6, and 7, Shoe-lane.

"J. B." Colchester, is thanked; but, we have not room.

"An Old Friend," Boston.—Apply for a Licence, to Mr. Beard, 85, King William-street, City. The Alderman in question is a liveryman of the Spectacle Makers' Company.

"W. K. J." is not likely to obtain the situation he refers to, by a ducour: indeed, it would be illegal, were he to succeed.

"G. Y."—Grantown, should consult the "London Directory."

"S. D."—The best advice we can give here is—read the article, "Dramatic Art and Literature," in the "Penny Cyclopedia."

INELIGIBLE.—Lines by "S."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847.

The solution of the unseemly quarrel between the Swiss Cantons would appear, in the present aspect of the matter, to be reserved for the violent and sanguinary agency of the sword, rather than for the more satisfactory and efficacious operation of rational negotiation. Active preparations are being made by both parties successfully to accomplish or repel aggression; and the spirit of violence has so exasperated men's minds, that even already, though the final decision of the Diet as to the mode of procedure it will adopt for enforcing its decree against the minor Cantons has been postponed to the close of this month, armed attacks of a petty nature are mentioned as having taken place between bodies of the antagonist parties.

This augurs badly for the peaceful expectations that have been all along entertained in this country—at least, relative to the ultimate adjustment of this unfortunate affair; and, as much apprehension on the subject would seem to exist, from the erroneous views which have been from time to time put forward respecting the principles at issue in the matter, in several of our contem-

poraries, some of whom advocate liberal politics, we would endeavour, in a momentary glance at the origin and history of the contest, to throw such a light upon the question as may suffice to indicate who are the true friends of freedom among the belligerents, and which of them should be held responsible for the ultimate consequences of this civil strife, whatever they may be, whether favourable or detrimental to the progress of popular liberty, which both parties profess to have at heart.

Switzerland, as every body knows, is a confederation of several small territories, or Cantons, as they are called, united together by a bond or compact of Federal Government, for the purposes of mutual aid and protection. Each Canton constitutes a separate and distinct Sovereign State, possessed of all its rights, privileges, and powers, in complete independence, except whatever portion of them it has expressly accorded to the General or Federal Government of the Union, for the purposes of the Confederation; and in the Federal Constitution of Switzerland the power thus delegated (which is clearly defined) is even more limited than in those of other similar confederations. Each Canton, therefore, exercises within its own limits sovereign control and sway over the management of such questions and measures of Cantonal Government as are strictly domestic to itself, and any attempt to obstruct the exercise of that is an invasion of the Sovereign power of the Canton, and a violation of the Federal Constitution. This is well understood throughout the entire Confederation, for in 1815, on the establishment of the States of Europe upon their present footing, the minor or primitive Swiss Cantons had, on their express stipulation, their sovereign rights guaranteed to them respectively. Nevertheless, in violation of this arrangement, the party who regard themselves as the especial champions of democracy, and who are misnomered Radicals, but whose Radicalism is very different from what is considered Liberalism throughout Europe, having the majority in the Diet, decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits from some of the Primitive Cantons who chose to have establishments of that religious order within their territories. The latter, in a matter which fell so entirely within their own sovereign control, refused to submit to the arbitrary dictation of the dominant party, and the Radicals, who seem to have adopted the physical-force notions of propaganda, in which the Chartists of our own country so implicitly put their faith during their brief convulsive existence, set immediately about organising the corps Francs, or Free Bands, to force the recusant Cantons to submit, the Diet meanwhile looking on with folded arms. The invaded Cantons, obliged to arm in self-defence, formed what they call the Sonderbund or Separate League, to repel force by force; this League the Democratic party in the Diet, decreed by a majority of four, should be suppressed, and to this latter edict do the League Cantons refuse obedience so long as their sovereign rights are interfered with by the intolerant and arbitrary assumption of authority which has been displayed on the part of the Radical Cantons. The latter end of the present month, as we have mentioned, has been fixed by the Diet for definitely settling the modus operandi, by which it will carry its measures of coercion against the Sonderbund into execution; and the interim is employed by the two parties in preparing for a sanguinary and internecine civil war.

This is the true state of the case. The aversion entertained in many countries of Europe to the Order of the Jesuits, has been the cause of much misconception as to the real merits of the question at issue, which is neither more nor less than the subversion of the sovereignty and independence of certain free States, which have an origin more ancient than many of the thrones of Europe, by their most closely allied and kindred neighbours, under the pretence of disseminating the principles of popular liberty. This is Swiss Radicalism, and is just as consistent with justice as would be an attempt on the part of a majority of the States composing the Germanic Confederation to compel, by force of arms, the King of Bavaria to degrade Lola Montez from her newly-acquired rank of nobility, and expel the imperious *dameuse* from his dominions.

But the fact is, the cry of "the Jesuits" is but a cloak to conceal the real designs of the Greater Cantons, or rather the agitators in those Cantons, who cannot resist the temptation to domineer over the Little Cantons, which their apparent weakness presents. It is the offspring of the same arbitrary spirit of inordinate ambition, which, in the United States of America, calls into existence the doctrine of "Annexation."

This illiberal policy, however, there is some hope, will not succeed in the very heart of Europe. Public opinion, which is usually right in the main, is beginning to manifest itself in Geneva, and others of the Cantons governed by the Radicals, hostile to the cause of the aggressors; and in many instances the soldiers, particularly the cavalry, have declared they will not fight in defence of that cause which they consider criminal and iniquitous.

THE frequency of accidents, many of them of a fatal nature, which have occurred on Railways, from the inability of communicating to the engine-driver of a train notice of anything having gone wrong with a carriage requiring the immediate stoppage of the train, has at last awakened one, and one only, of the Railway Companies—the Great Western—to the absolute necessity that there is of attempting a remedy; and accordingly they have appointed an officer, called a "travelling carriage porter," whose business is, from a seat which he occupies on the tender, to keep a sharp look-out along the top and both sides of the train, so that, in case of an accident to any of the carriages, or an intimation of one from the guard, or any other sufficient cause, he may at once communicate with the engine-man, and stop the train. For all purposes of security to the railway traveller, this regulation is scarcely of any value whatever. At night, or during foggy or very dark weather, it is quite useless; and under the most favourable circumstances its utility depends solely upon the construction which a porter, at twenty-five shillings a week wages, may put upon the word vigilance; and even then, the security, such as it is, is accorded only to passengers by express trains. Persons who seek to travel more cheaply, have their lives held cheaply; and the carriages in which they journey may oscillate, and jump off the rails, and be smashed to atoms, together with their inmates, without any other notice being taken of the circumstance except that of the "Crowner's quest."

This is not the light in which a Railway Company should view the onerous responsibility it has assumed; and the sooner its Directors exhibit a more correct sense of it the better. The only commendable feature in the new regulation is, its recognition of the evil, and of the necessity of a remedy.

That with which alone the public will rest satisfied is, a mechanical apparatus, by which passengers can at once communicate with the engine-man.

POSTSCRIPT.

BANQUET TO MR. COBDEN AT HAMBURG.

The great Free-Trade Banquet given in honour of Mr. Cobden took place at Hamburg on Monday evening, and it was in all respects a demonstration of a most gratifying character. The building known as Krantler's Riding School, in the Drehbahn, was used upon the occasion. It was tastefully decorated with wreaths and festoons of leaves and flowers, and a vast number of flags of all nations; and the saloon was lighted up by the aid of upwards of 2000 tapers, placed in candelabra of different heights and sizes, so as to produce a very imposing general effect.

At half-past five o'clock Mr. Cobden was ushered into the saloon by the Chairman of the day, M. Rupert, President for this year of the Chamber of Commerce.

He was met at his entry by all the Members of the Committee, twenty-four in number, and followed by the whole company, the band striking up an appropriate air of welcome. The saloon contained twelve tables, each with covers laid for sixty-two persons; at the head and foot of each two members of the Committee presided. After the discussion of the first course (the practice in Germany being to speak between courses), M. Rupert ascended the tribune to welcome the assembled guests, and to say a few words upon the subject of Free Trade—of the great principle which had brought them all together. He was succeeded by M. Ross, to whom the honour of proposing the health of the great guest of the evening had been assigned.

During the short speech of this gentleman, every allusion he made to Mr. Cobden, and to the services he had rendered to the great cause of Free Trade throughout the world, was responded to by immense applause, which was redoubled at its close, when he proposed "The Health of Richard Cobden."

The band immediately struck up a most appropriate air out of the opera of "Richard Löwenherz" (Richard Cœur de Lion), the words being—</

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. HUDSON KIRBY, THE ACTOR.—At the BANKRUPTCY Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Hudson Kirby, the actor, appeared to undergo his examination. He was supported by Mr. Duncan, the barrister; and was opposed by Mr. Hughes, the barrister, and Mr. Lewis, solicitor. Mr. Hughes stated that he appeared for the creditors numbered on the schedule 17 and 36. No. 17 was a tailor, and his claim amounted to £17 6s. for clothes and money lent, and the claim of No. 36 was for £3, and was also for money lent. The insolvent was a tragedian, with a salary of £7 7s. a week.—The Commissioner: But for how many weeks in the year? Mr. Hughes: During every week in the year; besides which, his wife, who is also on the stage, earns a salary of £3 or £4 a week. Although in the receipt of this salary, his debts, from 1844 up to the present time, amounted to £145 18s. 8d. All these debts were incurred in clothes, refreshments, and borrowed money. The creditors opposed him on the ground that the debts had been fraudulently incurred, and that he had not accounted in his schedule for the moneys he had received. Mr. Duncan wished to say that the insolvent acknowledged that the special balance-sheet was not correct, and he hoped the Court would permit him to amend it. Mr. Lewis said that the insolvent had had sufficient time to amend his schedule. It was very easy to say, when an objection was raised to the correctness of the schedule, "Oh, we are ready to amend it."—The Commissioner: If the amendment is important, it must, of course, be allowed.—Mr. Hughes: If the insolvent is to have time to amend, he must pay the costs of the day. It appears from the schedule that, from the 12th February to the 5th June, a period computed at ten weeks, only a sum of £88 10s. is put down as the earnings of the insolvent. The period is, in fact, sixteen weeks, and not ten; and the salary of the wife is not put down at all.—Mr. Duncan said that the insolvent was a foreigner, and unacquainted with the rules of the Court. (Laughter.)—Mr. Hughes: He is an American.—Mr. Duncan: I observe in the petition that several residences are given; but others are, I understand, omitted; and I think, therefore, the best course I can pursue, seeing the nature of the opposition, is to request that the petition be dismissed.—After some conversation, the petition was dismissed accordingly.

AN UNFORTUNATE RAILWAY SPECULATOR.—Mr. H. W. Meteyard, an insolvent, who was described as a barrister, of Upper Bedford-place, who has been largely engaged in railway speculations, applied for his final order, with debts to the extent of £72,000. He was opposed by Mr. Duncan, on the ground that he was a trader within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, inasmuch as the insolvent had bought and sold railway shares, with a view to a profit; that he had been living most extravagantly, buying a carriage, and decorating his house, at a time when he was irretrievably insolvent; and that he had become liable, with many other persons, to the extent of £70,000, without any probable means of payment. Mr. Duncan appeared for the executors of Colonel Harvey, being creditors upon a bond for £900. The insolvent said that it was obtained from him by a species of fraud, and he was only liable for £450, upwards of £200 of which had been paid to Colonel Harvey. Mr. Duncan then applied for an adjournment, to contradict this statement, but was refused. After some discussion, the final order was granted.

POLICE.

A MAN CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

AT CLERKENWELL Police Court, on Monday, William Joseph Clifton was charged with the wilful murder of Matilda Clifton, his wife.

William Henry Martin, a sergeant, No. 144 G, deposed that in the morning, about half-past one o'clock, he received information that a woman had been ill-used by her husband at a house, No. 6, Beacham-street, St. Andrew's, Holborn. He proceeded thither, and on making inquiries he heard that the woman was dead, and that surgeons had been there, and that the woman's name was Matilda Clifton. He kept a constable at the door of the house, and went to Mr. Pollock, surgeon, of Hatton-garden, and saw his assistant, who said the woman had received a blow and a kick. Witness returned to the house and found the prisoner. He went up stairs with him to the back attic, where he found the deceased lying on a bed. There was blood on the stairs and floor. When in the room with the prisoner, witness said, "I must take you into custody for this." The prisoner said, "Very well, I am sorry for it; she was drunk at the time, and she aggravated me." He repeated this statement at the station-house. He found 13s. 7d. and two penknives and a key in his possession. The body of the deceased was laid out. She was without her clothes.

Mr. Tyrwhitt asked the prisoner if he wished to put any questions to the witness?—Prisoner (dejectedly): I have none, your Worship.

Mr. Simeon Colclough, surgeon and assistant to Mr. Pollock, deposed that he was called upon to attend the deceased at about half-past two o'clock in the morning, at No. 6, Beacham-street. Did not see the person who called, but thought it was the prisoner. He went to the house, and noticed on two of the upper stairs blood and water. Saw a woman lying on her right side on the floor, and another woman by her side. The face of the former was pallid, and she was almost insensible. Witness went into the adjoining room, and found the prisoner sitting on the side of the bed. Asked if he knew the cause of his wife's illness. A little girl, his daughter, said her mother had been quarrelling with her father. She had been ill for two or three days. She said her father had kicked her. Witness then left the place, and sent medicine, with instructions how to be used. The prisoner inquired of witness if he thought it a serious case. Witness replied, "Indeed it is." The prisoner said "I am sorry for it, she was a dreadful temper; she had quarrelled with him because he would not let her have more liquor. She threw a knife, a shovel, the poker, and tongs at him." The poker struck him on the nose and he kicked her. The woman died at four o'clock in the morning.

The prisoner declined putting any questions to this witness, saying: "It is quite right, I went for the surgeon."

Mr. Tyrwhitt said he should remand the prisoner, and he cautioned him that he was not bound to say anything.

The prisoner, who was much affected, said nothing, and he was remanded. The poor little daughter left the court crying bitterly.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY AT CLIFTON.—A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday, at Clifton, to a young lady named Welsh, who, while standing on the highest point of St. Vincent's Rock, for the purpose of viewing the scenery, was accidentally precipitated to the bottom, a depth of near 300 feet, and was dashed to atoms. Miss Welsh, who was about twenty years old, was in the habit of walking on the downs for air and exercise. On Tuesday she was seen at the point of the rock by several parties; and one gentleman, who thought she was in a dangerous situation, intimated his opinion to her. She thanked him, and, without leaving the spot, drew back for a short distance, and he left her. She must, however, have inadvertently returned to the edge of the precipice, and the grass there being, in dry weather, exceedingly slippery, must have missed her footing, and tumbled headlong over the cliff. A youth named Eynon, who was walking in the zig-zag walk, and a quarryman who was at work at the bottom part of the rocks, both saw her fall, and the former states, that while descending, he saw her stretch out her hands, and endeavour to grasp a mass of ivy which adheres to the face of the rock. She did not succeed, and was dashed from point to point of the rock until she fell to the bottom. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FEARFUL RETRIBUTION.—An extraordinary event happened at Bishop's Offley, Staffordshire, in the morning of Monday week, forming a signal instance of the punishment of death overtaking a thief whilst in the act of plunder. The man's name was Joseph Boulton; he was a cordwainer, a single man, aged 48, and lived at Bishop's Offley. His dead body was found by Mr. William Petchell, the occupier of Bishop's Offley mill, between nine and ten o'clock, lying between the pit-wheel of the mill and the bolster which supported it. His head was so firmly jammed between the wheel and the bolster, that it required the united strength of six men to disengage it. The collar-bone and top part of the right arm had been frightfully fractured. He had apparently been dead some hours when discovered. His coat pockets were filled with wheat, and a basket which lay near had barley in the bottom, and some wheat tied up in a pinhole; whilst some small pieces of wood lay at the top. It is presumed that this unfortunate man had entered the mill through a hole which had been made by workmen for the purpose of repairing the wheel; and that, after obtaining his booty, he was attempting to return the same way, when he lost his footing, owing probably to the circumstance of his having a "club-foot," and the force of his weight upon the wheel setting it in motion, he fell head foremost between the wheel and bolster, when his head was at once dreadfully smashed and his death was instantaneous.

EXECUTION AT DUNDEE.—On Tuesday morning, at Dundee, the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on the convict Leith. Crowds flocked to the scene of the execution from an early hour. There were about 12,000 persons present. Immediately before the closing scene, a clergyman stepped forward and asked Leith, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" and the convict at once turned round, put his right hand on his heart, and said, "I am not guilty." The parting of Leith with his children, on the previous evening, was very heart-rending. To them, too, he maintained his innocence.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND, NEAR CARLISLE.—Last Saturday a woman was murdered by her husband, near the road which leads from Carlisle to Blackwell. The unfortunate woman was about thirty-four years of age, the wife of Peter Handley, a besom and mat seller. Peter Handley, who travelled about the country with his wife and their two children, and another man, named Charles M'Minnes, a tinker by trade, with his wife and their four children, who had formed an acquaintance with the Handleys about eight days before, had encamped together near to the village of Durdar. On Saturday morning the two men and their wives came to Carlisle, having left their families, with the exception of M'Minnie's infant, in the tents. In the course of the day all, except M'Minnie's wife, got intoxicated; and, after visiting several public-houses, they started for their tents at about four o'clock in the afternoon; the deceased being so very drunk as not to be able to walk along with the rest. After considerable delay on their way home, M'Minnes and his wife left Handley and his wife soon after six o'clock, about three hundred yards on the Carlisle side of the Greystone Cottage, to get along the best way they could; but previous to their separating, the two men had a battle in Currack-lane, where they had been strolling for some time. From the evidence given by some of the witnesses upon the inquest, it appears that Handley immediately after commenced abusing his wife in a very brutal manner. The deceased was found by two men on the following morning at seven o'clock, in a field about two hundred yards from Greystone Cottage, in a state of insensibility, and almost dead; her clothes were bloody, her bonnet was upon the hedge on the opposite side of the road, and her shawl was lying upon the road. The Coroner's Jury, believing, from the evidence, that Handley committed the murder, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against him.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT WALL PAINTINGS.



ANCIENT WALL-PAINTING, DISCOVERED IN ST.

MARTIN'S CHURCH, LEICESTER.

that are going on, that this interesting relic can be preserved, we hasten to give our readers an illustration of it.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR GEORGE PHILIPS, BART., OF WESTON.

This gentleman, who died on the 3rd instant, aged eighty-one, was only son of the late Thomas Philips, Esq., of Sedgley, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of John Rider, Esq., of Manchester; and grandson of John Philips, Esq., of Heath House, Co. Stafford, the representative of a family, seated, for some centuries, in that county.

Sir George obtained his Baronetcy by creation, 21st February, 1828. He married, 16th October, 1788, Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., of Hollinghurst; and by her, who died in 1844, has left an only son, the present Sir George Richard Philips, second Baronet of Weston and Sedgley, who has long had a seat in the House of Commons, as Member, successively, for Steyning, Kidderminster, and Poole. He is married to the eldest daughter of the second Lord Waterpark, and has three daughters, the eldest of whom married, in 1839, Adam, Viscount Duncan.

Mr. Mark Philips, the late representative in Parliament for Manchester, is nearly related to the Baronet's family.

SIR RICHARD ROBINSON, BART., OF ROKEBY HALL, COUNTY LOUTH.

Sir Richard, whose decease is just announced, was eldest son of the late Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby Hall, who was created a Baronet in 1819, under that designation, having changed his patronymic of Freind for the surname of his maternal ancestors, his mother, Grace, having been sister of Richard Robinson, Lord Rokeby, Archbishop of Armagh. Sir Richard was born 4th March, 1787, the eldest of eighteen children, and married, in 1813, the Lady Helena Eleanor Moor, daughter of Stephen, second Earl of Mount Cashel, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and successor, the present Sir John Stephen Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby, an officer in the 60th Rifles, who is married to Miss Denny, granddaughter of the celebrated Lord Collingwood.

The deceased Baronet, who succeeded to his father's estate in 1832, was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county in which he resided, and served as its High Sheriff in 1844.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during this week has been chiefly remarkable for the continued absence of rain; the sky has been nearly always cloudy, the air almost in a calm state, and the temperature somewhat above that of the season. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday, Oct. 1, the highest during the day was 64° deg., and the lowest was 49° deg. Saturday, Oct. 2 60° 53° Sunday, Oct. 3 61° 47° Monday, Oct. 4 61° 50° Tuesday, Oct. 5 60° 45° Wednesday, Oct. 6 64° 26° Thursday, Oct. 7 66° 49°

Blackheath, Friday, October 8, 1847. J. G.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Friday,	Oct. 1,	the highest during the day was 64° deg., and the lowest was 49° deg.
Saturday,	Oct. 2	60° 53°
Sunday,	Oct. 3	61° 47°
Monday,	Oct. 4	61° 50°
Tuesday,	Oct. 5	60° 45°
Wednesday,	Oct. 6	64° 26°
Thursday,	Oct. 7	66° 49°

Blackheath, Friday, October 8, 1847. J. G.

DEATH OF MAJOR REVILL.—The papers announce the death of Mr. Thomas Read Revill, better known in the political circles as Major Revill. He was in early life a Reformer, and continued consistent to his principles throughout the whole of his lengthened career.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE LADY MAYORESS OF YORK.—On Friday evening (last week), the Lady Mayoress of York (Mrs. Hudson), gave a magnificent entertainment to a distinguished party, at the Mansion House, in honour of Earl De Grey and the officers of the Yorkshire Hussars. The party comprised upwards of 600 of the principal nobility and gentry, with their families.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A man named Smallwood, formerly a private in her Majesty's 16th Regiment, and who recently purchased his discharge from it, lately took passage at Malta, by her Majesty's ship *Ardent*, for Marseilles, whence he comes to England to take up the splendid annual income of £2000.

The Prince Primate of Hungary, and Archbishop of Gran, died on the 19th Sept., at the age of 77 years. The Primacy is the highest office in Hungary after that of Palatine, and will probably remain vacant for some years, for as long as the seat remains vacant, the revenues of the Archbishopric of Gran, which amount yearly to £70,000 or £80,000 sterling, will flow into the imperial treasury.

The last Bombay papers seem to confirm the reported loss of the war steamer *Cleopatra*, with nearly 300 persons on board. She steamed from Bombay on the 14th of April last, with orders for Singapore, and had on board nearly 200 convicts. Her crew comprised seventy persons, the chief portion of whom were Europeans. There was, also, a detachment of marines on board. A frightful storm occurred four days after her departure from Bombay, during which it is feared the *Cleopatra* foundered off the coast of Malabar.

It was decided the other day, by the Stockport magistrates, that the absence of the husband in America for a continuous period of four years, without any intimation of his being alive, would widow his wife and in every respect place her in the position of a single woman.

The Corporation of Trinity House have recently erected a new beacon on the southern extremity of the Goodwin Sands, and great hopes are entertained of its stability.

A letter, dated from Copenhagen, the 26th ult., mentions the destruction, the same morning, of the rich and valuable library of the Royal Society of Icelandic Literature in that capital. The loss is distressing, inasmuch as this library contained more than 2000 unpublished MSS., and a numerous collection of single copies of ancient Icelandic works.

On the 27th ult., an experimental train passed, for the first time, on the railway from Hanover to Minden.

On Monday, several vehicles, termed Victoria-Septibus cabs, made their appearance in the streets of the metropolis; they run on four wheels, are drawn by one horse, and have very much the look of an omnibus in miniature, the entrance being at the back of the vehicle, with seats running along the sides; they are made to carry seven persons, and run for the same fares as the other description of cabs.

A letter from Vienna states that a crime, having great analogy to the murder of the Duchess de Fraslin, has been committed in the environs of Agram. In an excess of rage, caused by the jealousy of his wife, a Hungarian Baron murdered, under circumstances of great atrocity, his wife and his young son, and then committed suicide. It is supposed the unhappy woman, after having been murdered, was placed over a small stove, where she remained for some hours. It is conjectured that the fire was ignited to hide a murder by strangulation.

The Session of the States of Bavaria was opened at Munich on the 29th ult., with Prince Luitpold as President.

Mr. Cobden arrived on the 29th of September at Lubeck, on his way from Stockholm. The following day a grand dinner was given in his honour at the Hotel du Nord, by the merchants of Lubeck.

The celebrated banker, M. Maurice d'Ullman, of Pesth, has just died from apoplexy, at the age of 70; he leaves a fortune of four millions of florins, or nearly £420,000.

Jenny Lind left London on Tuesday night, by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail-packet *John Bull*, for Hamburg.

A private meeting of the friends of Mr. Craven Berkeley has been held at Cheltenham, and £1100 have been raised towards a fund for the prosecution of a petition against the return of the present Member for that town.

Grace Aguilar, the authoress of so many popular works in favour of the Jews, and urging their claims to free and equal civil and religious rights throughout the civilized world, died on the 10th ult., at Frankfort, in her 32nd year.

The works on the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow are being urged forward with extraordinary activity. In addition to peasants and workmen, 50,000 soldiers are employed, and the whole will be completed in the course of the autumn of next year. The Emperor having approved of the line to be taken by the railway from Warsaw to Moscow, orders have been given for the commencement of the works without delay.

The Polish trials are drawing to an end. The two leaders, Wissiowski and Kapuscinski, have been condemned to death, and twenty of the principal actors condemned to ten or fifteen years' imprisonment. The remainder will probably be restored to liberty.

The portion of the South Staffordshire Line from Walsall to Birmingham is expected to be opened immediately.

The members of the Birmingham Stock Exchange have passed resolutions urging a suspension of railway calls, and the limitation of works on lines now in progress.

The last accounts from the Danube announce that there has been a sanguinary battle in Albania, the end of which was the occupation, by the Turks, of the positions between Belat and Argyrocastes, which cut off the insurgents. Aolona is also in the hands of the Turks; but the rest of the country in those of the rebels. Their chief, Djolena, has retired with 3000 men into the mountains, where he can, at a moment's signal, collect 7000 men.

A Mr. Alexander Bannatyne, a grain merchant at Glasgow, has been sentenced to be imprisoned for four months, and to pay a fine of £300, for mixing bran and thrids with oatmeal, supplied by his firm, as oatmeal for the relief of the poor in the Highlands.

The German papers give some frightful

F I N E A R T S.



"THE GIRL AND THE LAMB."—PAINTED BY JACOB BECKER.

THE GIRL AND THE LAMB.

Painted by JACOB BECKER.—Engraved under the direction of G. LUEDERITZ.*

A picture of the world's fresh birth!
Its buddings—ere the Sun
Has warmed our summer life to fruit—
The earliest race we run!

The touch of Youth pervadeth all;
First minutes of life's hours!
Youth, in the early blooming Spring,
Young Girl! young Lamb! young Flow'r's!

* Published in Berlin, by C. G. Luederitz; in Paris, by Goupil, Vibert, and Co.; and in London, by Ackermann and Co.

Young Girl! coqueting with her Pet,
New bleating from its dam;
As frolicsome to-day—and yet,
As gentle as the Lamb.

Fond, trusting Lambs were crown'd with flowers
For sacrifice of old;
Fond, trusting girls, in modern time,
With bridal wreaths—for gold—

Here pictured Lamb and Child are both
Unconscious of their fate;
Both young—both fond—both innocent—
And both of heart elate!

And little Girl, and little Lamb,
Two buds from Beauty's bowers,
Are both delighted with their loves,
And glory in their flowers!

The Lamb is fair—the flowers are bright
And beautiful to see;
But—Oh! the little Child is still
The glory of the three!

May her young heart from Life's full cup
Quaff sweets without the sours;
And still be peaceful as the Lamb
And cheerful as the flowers!

THANKSGIVING FOR THE LATE ABUNDANT HARVEST.

The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God to be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales on Sunday, October 17:—

ORDER FOR THE MORNING SERVICE.

The service shall be the same with the usual office for the holidays, except where it is in this office otherwise appointed. Let him that ministreth begin with these sentences:—

"To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiveness, though we have rebelled against Him, neither have we obeyed the voice of the Lord our God to walk in His laws, which he set before us."

"It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not. He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our wickedness."

Instead of *Venite exultimus*,
"Oh, give thanks unto the Lord and call upon his name; tell the people what things He hath done."

"Oh, let your songs be of Him, and praise Him, and let your talking be of all His wondrous works."

This is to be followed by the following verses from Psalms cix. 2, 3, 4, 5; cxlii. 23—25; cvii. 8, 9; lxvi. 7, 8; ciii. 1, 2; cxxxviii. 3; xlvi. 1; lxxv. 1, 2; cxxxvi. 26, 27, followed by the proper Psalms, xxx., xxxiii., xxxiv.

First lesson—*Jonah* iii. *Te Deum, laudamus.*

Second lesson—*Romans* xii. *Jubilate.*

Instead of the first collect at morning prayer, the two following prayers are to be used:—

"O Lord, who for our iniquities has smitten us with the rod of correction, and in compassion for our manifold infirmities has withdrawn Thy scourge from us: We humbly acknowledge Thy fatherly goodness in blessing the fruits of our fields and redeeming our souls from death. In the hour of distress and affliction, when our heart faints within us, through fear of the evils to come, we cried unto Thee, and Thou, O Lord, in Thy mercy, has changed our dearth into plenty, and our apprehensions and sorrows into thankfulness and joy. To thy loving-kindness alone we ascribe our preservation from the dreadful calamities which must have fallen upon us from the continuance of famine in the land. Vouchsafe, O Lord, we beseech Thee, to accept our humble and hearty thanksgivings, and so to enlighten our understandings and sanctify our affections by Thy good spirit, that, being warned by

Thy chastisements of the danger of sin, and knowing that in Thy favour is life, we may dread Thy displeasure above all things, and evermore strive to please Thee by such use of Thy bounties as may tend to Thy honour and glory, and to the temporal and eternal good of mankind, through Jesu Christ, our Lord. Amen."

"O merciful God, at whose bidding the earth hath withholden her increase, and again hath rendered her fruits in their seasons, give us grace that we may learn from Thy judgment our entire dependence upon Thee for the supply of our daily bread, and that, being fully persuaded that whatever blessing we receive at Thy hands is designed for our trial as well as for our comforts, we may in part share of Thy bounty in dutiful accordance with Thy holy will, to the afflicted and indigent, the widow, the orphan, and the aged, and thus obtain for ourselves that mercy which Thou, in Thy Word, hast promised to the merciful, through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen."

"Then shall follow the collect for Quinquagesima Sunday, and the second and third collects at morning prayer, and the Litany.

After the collect, "We humbly beseech thee, O Father," &c.

THE COMMUNION SERVICE.

After the prayer for the Queen—"Almighty God, whose kingdom is everlasting," &c., instead of the collect for the day shall be read the two collects used in the morning prayer, "O Lord, for our iniquities," &c., and "O, merciful God, at whose bidding," &c.

After which the Epistle, Col. iii. 12.

The Gospel, St. Matthew xxii. 34.

Then shall follow the Nicene Creed, and after that the Sermon.

In the Offertory shall be used, Matthew vii. 12, and Psalm xli. 1.

After the prayer for the whole state of the Church, the following is to be used:—

"O Gracious God! who art kind to the unthankful and the evil, we humbly acknowledge that we have not manifested a due sense of the numberless blessings, both temporal and spiritual, which we and our fathers have received at Thy hands, and of the mighty deliverances which Thy power hath wrought for this church and kingdom. Through our neglect of our ordinances, and misuse of Thy bounties, offences have been multiplied in the land; and Thy holy name hath been profaned among the heathen by our transgressions. Yet forsake us not utterly, O Lord, our Redeemer, but continue Thy heavenly kindness to Thy servant, as in the days of old. Send Thy heavenly blessing on our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and all that are in authority under her, and direct all their proceedings to the advancement of true religion and piety, and to the peace and

prosperity of the realm. Pour forth the gifts of Thy Spirit on all pastors and teachers of Thy flock, that they may be clothed with righteousness, and that Thy Word spoken by their mouth may never be spoken in vain. And to all orders and degrees of men amongst us, vouchsafe such a measure of Thy grace that righteousness may flourish in our times, with abundance of peace, and that, being reconciled to Thee, through Thy Son, Jesus Christ, and united with each other in charity, we may be an acceptable people in Thy sight, and make known to the ends of the earth the riches of Thy mercy in Christ; to Whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory for ever. Amen."

The order for the evening service is the same as the morning, with a very slight alteration.

CHURCH UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD.

On Monday next, being the first day of term, a Congregation will be held for the granting of graces and conferring of degrees. On the same day there will be Latin Litany and Sermon at St. Mary's. The sermon will be preached by Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A., of Christ Church College, Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, LEEDS.—On Wednesday a new church, to be called St. Philip's, which has been erected at Bean Ing, in the district of St. George, in Leeds, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in the presence of a numerous and very respectable concourse of persons.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH, AT PEMBURY, KENT.—On Tuesday last this beautiful structure was consecrated, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The prayers of the Church were read by the Rev. G. Woodgate, and the lessons by the Rev. Brymer Belcher, and an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Archbishop's Chaplain, who took his text from Ezekiel, ch. 37, v. 27 and 28. The church was completely thronged. The ceremony of consecration appeared to make a deep impression upon the congregation present, among whom were the Marquis Camden, Earl Delawarr, Viscount Cantiupe, Sir Charles Hardinge, Mrs. Alexander, and many other members of the aristocracy of the neighbourhood. A collection was made in aid of the church amounting to £170.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge left St. James's Palace on Tuesday, to resume his duties as Major-General commanding the Dublin district. The Prince will pay a few visits en route to the Irish capital.

THE NEW BRITISH POSSESSION IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

A few days since, Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, arrived by the mail steamer, the *Indus*, at Southampton, which port he left nine years back, in his yacht, the *Royalist*, to explore the Indian Archipelago. His researches and exploits in that quarter are familiar to the public through the book of his friend and fellow navigator, the Hon. Captain Keppel. "Mr. Brooke's history," says the *Singapore Free Press*, "affords us a remarkable union of romantic adventure and of usefulness such as has been the lot of few private individuals to work. It is impossible to read the personal history while in Borneo, and not be struck with the total absence of selfishness by which all his actions have been distinguished, and yet his is a degree of enterprise and of energy that would have secured to an ambitious man the gratification of no moderate longings after fame or power. As it is, Mr. Brooke goes home heralded by no trumpet of his own; his noble character, his upright and useful life, would have been unknown to fame, but for the spontaneous eulogy bestowed on them by Keppel."

It may, however, be briefly explained that several Englishmen, among whom by far the most distinguished is Mr. Brooke, of Sarawak, sharing the views and inheriting the enterprising spirit of Sir Stamford Raffles, have settled in the Indian Archipelago, and begun to instruct the natives in the means of developing the resources of their country. From 1842 to 1846, the question was incessantly kept before the British Government, until they despatched an order to Borneo for the emancipation of Insular Asia from piracy and barbarism; and, as a commencement, it was resolved to take possession of Pulo Labuan. The accomplishment of this object was detailed in our Journal of April 3; and, by aid of a beautifully illustrated work, just published,* we are enabled to present our readers with an accurate view of the ceremony of taking possession; two specimens of the natives of Borneo, as well as of their arms of defence. The following description of the scene is from the pen of Mr. J. A. St. John, who has very effectively written the letter-press to the Illustrations:—

* Views in the Eastern Archipelago; Borneo, Sarawak, Labuan, &c. From Drawings made on the spot, by Captain Drinkwater Bethune, R.N., C.B.; Commander Heath, R.N.; and others.



JAMES BROOKE, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF LABUAN.

With the island of Labuan, of which possession has now been taken for the Crown, the English may be said to have formed their first connexion in 1775.



NATIVE OF BORNEO.

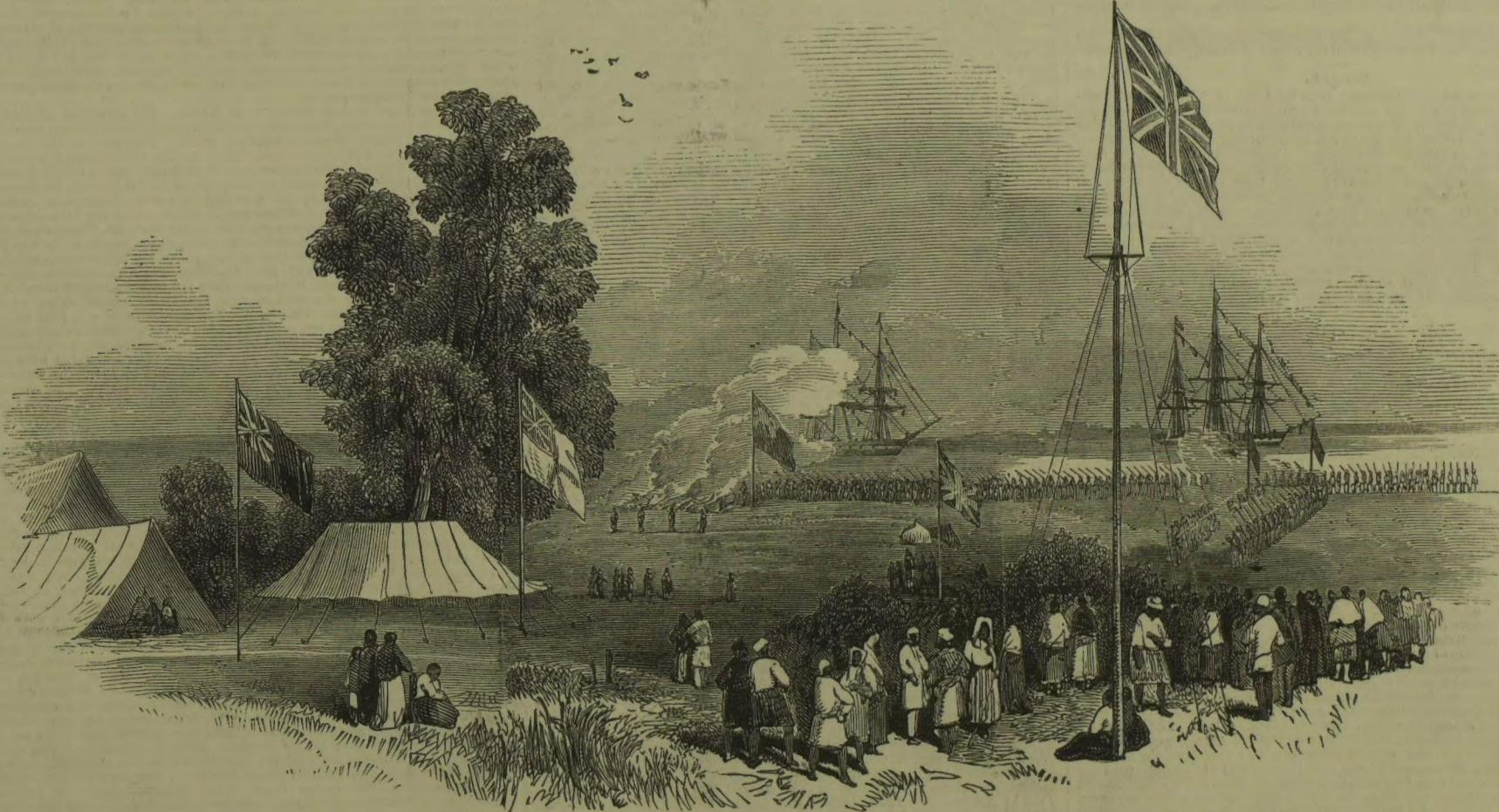


WEAPONS OF THE BORNESE.

when, having been driven out of Balambangan by the Sulus, they, with the permission of the Sultan of Brunei, took refuge there. Since the period above men-



NATIVE OF BORNEO.



CEREMONY OF HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG ON THE ISLAND OF LABUAN, N. W. COAST OF BORNEO.

tioned, the tables have been strangely turned in the Eastern Archipelago. Then, weak and few in number, we were too happy to receive the protection and countenance of the Sultan of Borneo, of whom the buccaneers of the Sulu group seemed to have stood in awe. Now the Sultan is our humble ally and dependent, and but for the British flag which waves in his neighbourhood, and the treaty he has concluded with us, might any hour in the twenty-four be seized in his capital by the Sulus, or any other piratical tribe, and sold like the humblest individual into slavery.

The island of Labuan, probably destined to rival Singapore in importance, is about twenty-five miles in circumference, and occupies a commanding position at the mouth of the Borneo river. It rises in places to the height of nearly seventy feet above the level of the sea, and is almost entirely covered with a dense forest. Of the different species of trees it possesses little is known, except that some of them attain to a great magnitude, and that on several points of the shore the species of laurel which produces camphor is found. The island is traversed by numerous streams, of which some are of considerable dimensions, though two only appear to flow at all seasons of the year. The rest are torrents, which become dry in the depth of the hot season. Water, however, is found everywhere, by digging, in great abundance, and of the most excellent quality. In several places the streams are found running over beds of coal; and in a ravine, or small valley, towards the north, there exists a fine waterfall. On this part of the coast the woods stretch down to the very edge of the sea, whose waves roll inward and break against the shore beneath their outstretched boughs. The "rattans," from which the natives make cordage for their boats, are very numerous and valuable.

The sea in the vicinity of the island abounds with fish of a superior quality, and between two and three hundred men, who subsist entirely by fishing, constituted before our arrival its only population. Their numbers are at present increasing rapidly, and when the coal mines begin to be worked, and the land is laid under cultivation, Labuan will swarm with inhabitants. For some years before our appearance in those seas, the natives had been deterred by fear of pirates from properly carrying on their fishing operations, and are loud in their expressions of gratitude for the protection we afford them. All the small craft engaged in the coasting trade already touch at Labuan, where merchants from every part of the East will settle, as soon as permission to do so can be obtained from the British Government.

The British flag was hoisted on the island of Labuan, December, 24, 1846, by Captain Rodney Mundy, of her Majesty's ship *Iris*, and commanding the squadron on the coast of Borneo. To witness the ceremony many Malay chiefs of distinction had come to the island from Borneo with numerous and showy retinues, and followed by a multitude of the natives, who, quite unconscious of its import, were sanctioning, by their presence, the first step towards their own

emancipation from barbarism. It was a cheerful, animating sight. Several flags were stuck up; tents were pitched on the clear spaces between the trees; the marines were drawn up in imposing array along the beach; the yards, masts, and rigging of the *Iris* and *Wolf* were decorated with small flags and streamers; and repeated discharges of musketry and artillery sent forth clouds of white smoke, which were lifted up and dispersed by the breeze. The natives, grouped together on a slightly rising ground, looked on with pleasure, not altogether, perhaps, unmixed with apprehension. Unused to the processes of civilization, they could not be aware that the strip of ground before them was destined soon to become the site of a great commercial emporium, inhabited by merchants and politicians from the West, thronged with population and riches, and encircled by those invisible ramparts of law and imperial power which afford her far more unfailing protection than whole mountains of masonry. That day will be a memorable one in the annals of Labuan. When all who beheld that enlivening ceremony shall have passed away, the flag of England will still be there, waving over the head of new generations, who will probably convert the whole of Labuan into a garden.

We are much indebted to the officers engaged in that service, particularly to Captain Bethune and Commander Heath, for the light which has been thrown on the character and productions of the island, which has been much more carefully explored than in so short a time we had any reason to expect. If their example be followed by those who succeed them, Labuan will be as familiar to the British public as the island of Bombay, with the topography of which many untravelled Englishmen are as well acquainted as with Hampstead Heath.

Mr. Brooke contemplates a sojourn of six months in England. He is now residing at Mavart's Hotel, where he entertained a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening. On the same day, Mr. Brooke transacted business at the Colonial Office, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade. Captain Munday has, we understand, laid before the Committee of the United Service Club the distinguished services of Mr. Brooke, who has been invited to become a visitor at the Club during his stay in England. It is expected that Mr. Brooke will return to a fully organised and established government in Labuan.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

This theatre opened for the season on Monday evening, with Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth"; and some curiosity was excited amongst the playgoers to witness the performances of Miss Cushman and Mr. Macready, in the principal characters—this being, we believe, the first time that these two *artistes* have appeared together. The acting of Mr. Macready in *Macbeth* is well known. We have frequently had occasion to speak of it; but it struck us that on Monday night he did not put forward all his powers, except, indeed, in the last act, when he played with the same spirit and intensity as of old. His reception was very hearty, if not particularly enthusiastic; and he was from time to time loudly applauded. With Miss Cushman's *Lady Macbeth* we were less pleased than when we formerly witnessed the impersonation. There was too much melo-dramatic energy displayed; to our mind, it conveyed a correct picture of what *Meg Merrilies* would have been had she come to be *Lady Macbeth*; and it struck us more than once that the anxiety of both Mr. Macready and Miss Cushman to make points against each other, led them into several errors of reading. Mr. Cooper played *Macduff*, Mr. James Vining *Rosse*, and Mr. Bodda *Hecate*. We cannot say a great deal for the music, which was introduced, as usual, but required the infusion of a little more power than the operatic force of the theatre appears at present able to command. The *mise en scène* might also have been considerably improved. We have been so accustomed to look for elegance of costume and decoration at the Princess' Theatre, that any shabbiness in the getting up of a piece is doubly apparent. But the house was crowded to the ceiling, and with a paying audience—for all the usual privileges, beyond those of the press, were suspended—so that the manager may say there was no occasion to incur any additional expenditure, when the public thronged, as it did, to be present at the representation, and appeared so satisfied.

HAYMARKET.

This popular house opened its doors on Saturday evening for the winter season, and Sheridan's glorious comedy of "The School for Scandal" was performed to a crowded audience; amongst whom the number of well-known play-going faces showed the interest felt in the commencement of the new campaign. The comedy was, without doubt, chosen for the purpose of testing the strength of the company, as well as for best serving to introduce two performers altogether new to London—Mr. H. Farren and Mr. R. Vandenhoff, in the characters of *Charles Surface* and *Careless*. *Sir Peter Teazle* was, of course, performed by Mr. Farren; *Joseph Surface* by Mr. Creswick; with Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Clifford, and Mrs. Nesbitt, to lend their powerful aid in perfecting the cast, which, it will be seen, was no ordinary one. We should also mention the addition of Mr. A. Wigan to the company. Of the *débutants* we cannot speak in the highest terms. Mr. H. Farren has evidently been well tutored, and possesses judgment and intelligence, together with education and gentlemanly bearing. His figure is slight, and his voice and action agreeable: in fact, he has all the capabilities for becoming a good actor. But at present he needs experience in stage bearing, and at times lacks the repose essential to the finished actor. We opine that he has ventured on the London boards a little too soon; but he has come to a capital school, and we look forward to seeing him eventually take a good position in the limbo so difficult, apparently, to be filled—that of the light comedy gentleman. Mr. R. Vandenhoff has also much to learn, and something to get rid of. Mr. A. Wigan was not at home in *Sir Benjamin Backbite*. We hope that this clever performer of "character parts," as they are termed, will not be lost in *rôles* where he has no other opportunity of bringing out his peculiarities. We trust soon to see him in one of his inimitable "foreign gentlemen." Mr. Creswick's *Joseph Surface* was clever, easy, and effective. Of the other characters, it is scarcely necessary to speak, more than to say that they were all warmly welcomed on their entrance, and loudly called for at the conclusion of the comedy; when they all appeared, together with the other members of the company, to sing "God Save the Queen," Miss P. Horton, Miss Reynolds, and Mr. and Mrs. Caufield taking the principal parts.

On Tuesday, "The Lady of Lyons" served to bring Miss Helen Faucit again upon the Haymarket boards, in her original character of *Pauline des Châtelles*, in the delineation of which she has not as yet been equalled. She played with all the grace and energy of former times, and was ably seconded by Mr. Creswick, as *Claude Melnotte*, that gentleman acting with taste and power—never once overdoing his work. "The Lady of Lyons" is the best—perhaps the very best—of modern plays, admirably constructed and written, and always interesting; and we have seldom seen it produced to greater advantage than at the Haymarket on Tuesday.

On the same evening, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley appeared in "Twice Killed," and were wonderfully received, playing in their best style, and keeping the house in a continuous roar of laughter during the performance of one of the funniest farces ever written.

"The Invisible Prince" wound up the entertainments of each evening very agreeably, the joke being seized with all the avidity of an early representation.

SURREY.

The old and favourite divertissement from the ballet of "The Maid of Cashmere," was presented to a Surrey audience for the first time on Monday evening, and received with the loudest demonstrations of delight, by an audience, the last rows of which fairly rubbed their heads against the ceiling. A new male dancer, from Warsaw, with a somewhat difficult name, which we believe to have been Zavostowski, made his first appearance with success; and the two sisters, St. Louin, whom our readers may remember at Drury-Lane, created a very favourable impression by their graceful and unobtrusive performance of the chief *pas* incidental to the ballet. Miss Annie Payne, in whom we were puzzled to recognise the clever little child with the long ringlets, who used to play in the openings of pantomimes, took a part in a *pas de deux* with great effect. She has evidently been well taught, and will become an accomplished *dansuse*, or we are much mistaken. The divertissement was capably mounted, and a new scene, painted for the occasion by Mr. Grieve, exceedingly beautiful. We have said that the house was crowded. We heard on Saturday the receipts of the past week were above £720.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Batty's seasons are not very widely separated. The summer one finished on Saturday, and the winter one commenced on Monday, with "The Cataract of the Ganges," as before played. The little elephant also made another appearance, conducting himself with becoming propriety; and Mdle. Valentine, the clever *écuyer*, whom our readers may remember at Vauxhall, has been added to the attractions of the scenes in the circle.

The "National Drama" has been flourishing during the past week—a play of Shakespeare's having been performed at three houses on Monday evening, as well as a five act piece at another; so that the legitimists have little to complain of on the score of want of support. The "Winter's Tale" has been acted over and over again, and with undiminished effect, at the MARBLEBONE; and "Gymneline" and "Macbeth" at SADLER'S WELLS, to full houses.

Miss Emmeline Montague, an actress who has acquired some reputation in the provinces, and who formerly played with effect at our minor theatres, was announced to appear this week at the PRINCESS'. We shall notice her performance in our next, as the revivals at the theatres, the *débuts*, and re-appearances, have been so numerous, that it has been impossible to keep pace with them, without the power of becoming ubiquitous.

It is with far deeper regret than the usual conventional terms of a paragraph imply, that we announce the death of Mr. Richard Brinsley Peake, at his residence at Queen's Elm, at the age of fifty-five years. To the public Mr. Peake was well known as a successful comic dramatic author; indeed, we are sure his name is connected with some of their most pleasant associations: and by his literary brethren he was held in the highest esteem; for his cheerful, good heart—the absence of all unkind sarcasm or bitterness from his writings—and his estimable social and domestic qualities, were proverbial. We do not know if, according to the usual hapless destiny of those who labour hardest to amuse their fellow-creatures, he has died without being able to realise a provision for his family, with all his labour—and he was most industrious; but we fear, from one or two particulars that have reached us, such may prove to be the case. Should this be, we are convinced that an appeal to his brother authors will be responded to by all—even by those with the humblest means at their command—anxious to assist the family of a talented writer who has delighted thousands—an exemplary father—and one, indeed, of the best and kindest-spirited men that ever lived.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

Drury Lane Theatre, last night, was crowded in every part, at the first rush—M. Jullien, the Promenade Potentate, commencing his campaign. The appearance of the house was brilliant, the general effect of the decorations being very showy; but we must reserve a notice of the alterations until our next publication. The chandelier, with the national flags in illuminated jets, commanded general admiration; and a circle of small gas burners, extending round the ceiling, broken only by the upper gallery aperture, was an excellent notion, displaying the painted sky, forming the roof, to the best advantage. The private boxes behind the dress circle have been removed, and the first tier has been changed entirely into private boxes. We need scarcely add, that every available spot found occupants. Attached to the refreshment rooms at the back of the stage, a novelty has been introduced in a reading room, the tables in which were covered with the journals of every nation. The colour of the hangings over the orchestra is amber and gold; in the interior of the house, red, white, and yellow, with trellis works, and gilded wreaths and garlands abound. M. Jullien was received with general cheering as the pink of conductors. He has a very fine orchestra, which will require a more extended analysis than we can afford at present. Miss Dolby, who was the only vocalist, was cordially greeted, the pitites politely taking off their hats on her entrance. She sang a scene by Mercadante, and a pretty ballad by Linley, "The Swiss Girl," the latter being better adapted for the moving amateurs than the elaborate Italian composition. Sainton played a fantasia on themes from Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" in the most brilliant style. His tone was beautiful, and his execution quite marvellous. The solo was nicely scored. The principal subjects were the Prologue and Mario's air; but we were surprised that the theme of Albion's drinking song was not intermingled. Herold's Overture to the "Pré aux Clercs" and Beethoven's Triumphal March, from the C Minor Symphony, were nobly rendered; but we shall have more to remark on the *ensemble* next week.

MADEMOISELLE LIND.—The Swedish Nightingale completed her provincial tour, on Saturday last, at Plymouth, and arrived in London on Sunday. On Tuesday night, she took her departure for Berlin by the Hamburg steamer. She will appear in the Prussian capital in "Vielka," the Viennese version of Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." Verdi's "Masnadieri" (in German) is in preparation for her. After completing her engagement in Berlin, Mdle. Lind will pay a visit to her native country, and sing at Stockholm. She returns to her Majesty's Theatre in the spring. She will be succeeded in Berlin by Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, who is engaged both for the German and Italian Opera Houses.

MR. COSTA.—This professor has been unanimously elected a member of the Royal Society of Musicians. He was present at the opening of the Italian Opera in Paris, on Saturday, and has since left for Turin and Milan.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mr. Balfour has been reappointed Musical Director and Conductor for the season 1848, and is now actively engaged in organising the orchestra.

GOLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We annex a comparative result of the two meetings of 1844 and 1847:—

	1844.	1847.	
Cathedral Tickets	1420 0 0	Cathedral	1693 18 6
Concert Ditto	373 15 0	Concerts	686 4 0
Ball Ditto	182 17 0	Dress Ball	196 16 0
Total	£1975 12 0	Total	£2576 18 6

We are glad to find that the receipts have been so much larger this festival, and that the Stewards will be called upon to pay but a small balance. The performance of "Elijah" will account for the increase in the Cathedral sale of tickets; and for the concerts, Albion's engagement proved a mine of attraction. With novelty and talent, these meetings must always prove successful. We learn that the Charity will benefit about £700, some additional benefactions having been received.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—The "Bohemian Girl" attracted such immense houses during the past week, that Mr. Bunn has found no inducement to change the opera for the present week. Miss Romer, Mr. Borroni, and Mr. Harrison, secure nightingales for the ballads, which may now be heard on every organ throughout Europe.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

THEATRE ITALIEN IN PARIS.—The Italian opera season commenced on Saturday night at the Salle Ventadour (Renaissance), which was well and fashionably attended. The opera was Mozart's masterpiece, "Il Dom Giovanni," thus sustained:—*Donna Anna*, Madame Grisi; *Donna Elvira*, Mlle. Corbari; *Zerlina*, Madame Persiani; *Don Juan*, Signor Coletti; *Leporello*, Signor Lablache; *Don Ottavio*, Signor Mario; and *Masetto*, Signor Tagliacchio. Grisi was in excellent voice, and was much applauded in the scene in which *Donna Anna* describes the Commandant's murder. Madame Persiani was received with several rounds of applause on her entrance. Although the traces of her recent severe illness were visible, her vocalisation was as exquisite as ever. The beautiful organ of Mlle. Corbari was much admired by the connoisseurs. Coletti looked the seductive Don admirably, but the character, both musically and historically, is quite out of his line. The patriarch Lablache was cordially greeted. He sang and acted to perfection, convulsing the house with laughter. Mario was rapturously encorced in "Il mio tesoro." Tagliacchio's *Masetto* was capital. The opera went off extremely well—the band led by M. Tilmant, and the choruses directed by Signor Bonciglio, of the London Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. It was a judicious choice, as nearly all the leading artists were included in the cast. Madame Castellan, it is anticipated, will make her *début* in "Beatrice di Tenda." The contralto Marietta Brambilla, Ronconi, and Signor Gardoni have arrived. This is no ballet at this theatre.

ACADEMIE ROYALE DE MUSIQUE.—The great event at this establishment has been the engagement of Albion the contralto, who is styled an *étonnante cantatrice* by the "France Musicale," and who is described by Berlioz, in the *Debâts*, as one of the greatest *artistes* in the world. She arrived in Paris on Saturday, from London, and was the "observed of all observers" at the opening of the Italian Opera; the Director of which, M. Vatel, will have reason to regret that MM. Duponchel and Roquemar, of the Grand Opera, have thus stolen a march upon him. Rossini's "Il Barbiere" and Donizetti's "Favorite" are the operas spoken of for her *début*; and it is affirmed that the *contralto* part of "La Donna del Lago" will now be embodied in "Robert Bruce," for Albion. Poultier, who was a cooper in Rouen, has appeared in "Masaniello," but his journey to Italy has not materially improved his style; his voice, in quiet and level passages, is still charming; and in the air, "Au Sommeil," he created a great sensation. Mlle. Naïve was the *Elvira*. Josefa Loto, an Andalusian beauty, danced in the *divertissement à pas de deux* with Mlle. Fleury, called the *Jaleo* of Xerxes, and Mlle. Plunkett the *Manolo*; but the French *dansuse* beat the dark Spaniard, and was encorced. Halevy's "Charles VI." with Bordas and Poultier as tenors, Alizard and Barroilhet as basses, and Mdlles. Masson and Dauner as prime donne, was played on Monday last. Mlle. Birch's *début* in "William Tell" has been postponed for some days. The *début* of Madame Julian Von Gelder will be on the 15th of November, in Verdi's "Jerusalem" ("Lombardi," with changes). The new ballet of "La Fille de Marbre," with Pugni's music for Cérito and St. Leon, will be produced on Monday next (the 11th). Bettini is shortly to appear in "Robert le Diable." At the Opéra-Comique, a three-act opera, by Henri Reber, who has composed several symphonies for full orchestra, will be the first novelty, after which Albion's new opera will be brought out. Roger, the tenor, has determined to leave the Salle Favart for Italy, at the close of his present engagement. Berlioz has returned to Paris, which he will leave soon for London, to assume his functions as conductor of the Drury-Lane orchestra. M. Berlioz will retain his position as musical critic of the *Journal des Débâts*.

ITALY.—Donizetti's "Linda" has been given three times at the Scala, with Miss Hayes, whose voice was found too weak for such a large arena. Mlle. Geiger, a native of Vienna, only eleven years of age, is writing an opera, for one of the principal theatres in Italy. Signor Rovere, the basso comic, is now at Barcelona, where he will remain until the spring, when he returns to London.

Signor Tamburini, who was detained in Paris, owing to the illness of his eldest son, a baritone of great promise, is now on his way to the Russian capital, to take the management of the Italian Opera. Guasco will be the chief tenor, Mme. Frezzolini the *prima donna*, and Lavia second tenor.

Marini, the *basso profondo*, and Mlle. Steffanoni, are now singing at the Perugia, in Florence. Musich is the first tenor at the Scala, and Corsi is the chief baritone.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE STANDARD LYRIC DRAMA.—Parts 2 and 3. Boosey and Co. This work has reached its third part. Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" is brought down to nearly the conclusion of the finale of the first act. We must again award praise for the integrity of the vocal score, the excellence of the piano-forte arrangement, and the interest of the explanatory notes. It is clearly and elegantly printed. Mr. Rockstro deserves every credit for his musical editorship; but, whilst we admit the fidelity of the English text, by Mr. Wrey Mould, we should like to see it rendered in more elegant phraseology. It would have been, perhaps, preferable to have used Mr. Pocock's words, a close transcript of the Italian version, than to have ventured upon a common-place adherence to Beaumarchais' comedy. In Part 3 there are sixty pages of music, in small quarto, so that, for the half-crown charged, it is surprising what has been achieved. It is quite a novelty in this country, to have followed the example of Germany and France, and it is to be hoped that this spirited undertaking will meet with the liberal encouragement it deserves. We should mention that each *opera* is to be accompanied by a preface, libretto, biography, index, &c., to be issued with the last part.

JENNY LIND'S ALBUM.—Jullien and Co.

Jullien is first in the field with an *Album*. His *Album* is a most elegant volume, the decorative portion of which would grace the most *recherché* drawing-room. The title-page is printed on a transparent blue ground, studded with stars, with a gold border. A critical and biographical memoir of the Swedish Nightingale follows. Then come seven of Mlle. Lind's Swedish melodies, composed by Ahlstrom and Landblad, with the original Swedish words, and English translations, by J. W. Mould, Desmond Ryan, and G. Linley. Her three airs from Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," and the celebrated "Quando lascia la Normandia," from Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," with Italian and English

words, complete the vocal gleanings. The volume is finished with two *Fantasias* for the *Piano-forte*, on the themes of the Swedish melodies, composed by Kuhe; König's Jenny Lind Waltz, and Jullien's Swedish Nightingale Waltz, and La Figlia del Reggimento Polka. Each Swedish melody is illustrated; and the frontispiece contains a coloured lithograph of Jenny Lind's portrait, on a blue ground, in a gold frame. This *Album* will be a very beautiful *caducé*.

HANDEL'S DETTINGEN TE DEUM.—HANDEL'S JUDAS MACCABÆUS.—J. A. Novello.

WOOD'S EDITION OF THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—Wood and Co., Edinburgh.

CALDWELL'S MUSICAL JOURNAL.—Caldwell, Brothers, Edinburgh; W. Orr and Co.

THE MUSICAL TREASURY.—G. H. Davidson.

THE MUSICAL BOUQUET.—G. J. O. Allman.

The plan and purport of the above musical serials have been before explained in our

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The subject of the Suez Canal, always historically interesting and commercially important in itself, has been latterly brought under the special notice of the public by repeated statements in the daily papers. A German pamphlet by Mr. C. J. Wurm, of Hamburg (affirmed to be under the sanction of Prince Metternich) founded on an article in the *New Foreign Quarterly Review*, was published five years ago, and gave the first intimation of the just-concluded Survey of the Austrian Engineers—ample reports of which have appeared almost weekly in the *Times* and *Chronicle*. Those engineers have reported the project to be costly, but perfectly practicable. Dutch and Belgian Surveys are, it is said, to follow the Austrian; and it has been stated that an English Engineering Survey is to take place in January. Under these circumstances, the following statement of the Project of the French Engineers, under Napoleon, to cut a Canal across the Isthmus, can not fail to be interesting to our readers:

THE FRENCH ENGINEERING SURVEY.

It was on the 4th of Nivose, year 7 (February, 1799), that Napoleon, then General of the French Republic, accompanied by Generals Berthier and Caffarelli, and the Savans, Monge and Berthollet, proceeded from Cairo to Suez, with a view of discovering the vestiges of the ancient canal of Sesostris, and of ascertaining, by the most accurate calculations, the expense and the period of time that would be required for the restoration of the great work. He was the first to ob-

serve the undoubted traces of the Canal, which he followed from the northern point of the Gulf of Suez, for several leagues, on horseback, and found that they are lost in the dry basin of the Bitter Lakes. He urged the work forward with his usual ardent determination; and a commission of engineers, comprising some of the greatest which France has produced, were forthwith instructed to make a survey, and accelerate operations. The commission consisted of Napoleon himself, General Jacotin, Ingénieur-en-Chef of the French Board of Works, Le Père, Fevre, Devilliers, Duchenoy, Chabrol, and St. Genis.

These engineers collected the records of its ancient existence and modern vestiges, and clearly ascertained its course. They entered into elaborate details as to the levels of the two seas; made a chain survey, which is extant (and appears to-day in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*) of the line to the north, which they propose, and laid down a plan for restoring the Western Branch.

Neither English writers on the subject nor modern engineers have ever given the slightest intimation of their cognisance of this fact—that a survey by unmatched engineers, with levels, plans, and sections, of the Canal exists in as regular a form as any railway plan of Cubitt, Stephenson, or other engineers, now before Parliament. Indeed, their allusions to the advantage or necessity of obtaining fresh surveys demonstrate their ignorance of it. We believe it to be for the first time brought under the notice of the English public. Two of the plans and sections first appear, in a connected state, in the annexed Illustration. (See Plan of Canal, Fig. 1.; and Section, Fig. 2.)

COMMISSION OF FRENCH ENGINEERS.	
Jacotin, Chief of the Board of Works.	
Le Père.	Devilliers.
Fevre.	Duchenoy.
St. Genis.	Chabrol.
Monge.	Berthollet.
SAVANS.	

FIG. 1.—SURVEY OF THE FRENCH ENGINEERS.



in a direct line due north through the trough of the valley described, for 13½ English miles. The walls of the Canal are of solid masonry, from 6 feet to 16 feet deep; and the space between them is, as Strabo testifies, as nearly as can be, 150 feet. But the bed of the Canal has been raised by sand and earth, washed into it by the torrents; and a new and higher bed has been curiously consolidated by natural means, from the effects of calcareous filtrations. The French engineers dug through the fictitious bed, and found the real bed 4 feet or 5 feet beneath it. They then detected the artificial composition employed by the ancient engineers for retaining the waters of the Canal, which was found to consist of moist saline sand, earthy clay, and gypsum. (See Fig. 2.)

The appearance of the Bitter Lake is a series of depressions extending about twenty-seven miles in a northerly direction, with a depth of from twenty to fifty-four feet below high-water mark at Suez, and with a width of from five to seven miles. Destitute of water, its bottom contains a few shallow saline pools; its sides, at the Red Sea high-water mark, exhibit marine debris. The lake El Timseh occurs nearly in the centre of the chain of hollows above-mentioned, and forms the western elbow of the series. The lake El Timseh is lower than the Red Sea, and is covered by the waters of the Nile during inundations.

The interval (El Karesh) between the Bitter Lakes and Lake El Timseh consists of sandy soil, and is at its greatest elevation not more than nineteen inches, and a half above the level of the Red Sea.

The distance between this lake and the low marshy swamps of El Karesh, is, at the utmost, not more than 1000 feet, and the land is not more than three feet three inches higher than the Red Sea. The soil of this interval consists of sand resting here and there on compact gravel.

From Lake El Timseh, passing behind the hill of Chek Amedeh, where vestiges of the northerly canal of the Pharaohs appear, the ground is everywhere on a level with the Red Sea as far as El Karesh.

We follow the traces of the same canal from El Karesh to Das El Cassah, and thence, in a slanting direction, to Bir El Dowade, in a northerly line from sea to sea. Here the ground is all sandy, and much lower than the Red Sea.

A little to the north of El Dowade, the vestiges of the Canal reappear, exhibiting a prolonged line of excavation in a valley lower than the Red Sea, and inundated, during the floods of the Nile, by the waters of Lake Menzaleh.

Portions of the old great wall of Sesostris, which guarded the eastern frontiers

of Egypt, and protected the Canal from the sands of the Desert, also reappear in this latter division of the line.

From the excavation to the entrance of Tineh, passing between Faramah and the ruins of Pelusium, the land is twenty-nine feet six inches lower than the Red Sea.

It will be obvious, from the topographical description (as the French engineers state in their report and exhibit in their survey), that very little cutting of ground will be requisite to put the above series of lagoons and declining sandy flats which intervene as far as the Mediterranean, in communication with the waters of the two seas. There is no natural barrier, whatever, interposed.

The line which we have followed in this topographical survey of the Isthmus, is the line followed by Jacotin and the French engineers of 1799, as laid down in the above illustration; and this is the line which must be followed in opening the proposed communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

The French line, resulting from Jacotin's survey, passes through the bed of the Bitter Lakes, the Lake El Timseh, thence to the marshy grounds of El Karesh (nearly on a level with the Red Sea), thence to Dar El Cassah, afterwards to El Dowade; thence the line follows the traces of the old Canal, and ruins of the wall of defence of Sesostris, in a direct line, the ground being sandy, and lower than the Red Sea; hence to the occasionally flooded strip of land, by Lake Menzaleh, where the excavation of the ancient Canal reappears in a sandy valley; thence to the entrance of Tineh, passing between Faramah and Pelusium, where the land (having gradually declined, unobstructedly, the whole way from El Karesh) is 29 ft. 6 in. lower than the Red Sea.

The length of this line is 85 miles (being prolonged indirectly to save expense). The French engineers propose the erection of a breakwater at Tineh, and estimate the whole cost (even including the western branch) at no more than £690,000.

Linant, an engineer who surveyed the Isthmus in 1841—2, confirms the report and survey of Jacotin and the French engineers of 1799; and recommends the same line, both on account of its practicability and economy.

His survey is officially published in a Parliamentary Report, entitled "Commercial Tariffs," &c., Part 10, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, the 14th July, 1843.

The following is a summary of the Canal's general advantages, from the pamphlet of Mr. Edward Clarkson, reprinted from an article on "Steam Naviga-

REPORT OF THE FRENCH ENGINEERS.

From that official report, and other sources, we gather the following topographical particulars:

The Isthmus of Suez, calculating its width in a direct line from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, is about seventy-five English miles. To the north of Suez, the Isthmus consists of a low, barren plain, slightly broken by hillocks of drift sand and brackish pools. The plain rises a little towards the south, till it terminates in a mountainous land, which shuts in the Gulf of Suez on the west and east. Between these ridges of mountainous land there extends, directly north of Suez, a valley, consisting of a hollow trough, which bears all the marks of having once been the continued bed of the Red Sea. For two or three miles north, the ground is only elevated three feet above the level of the Red Sea, high water mark—the soil consisting of hard, compact gravel.

About a mile and a half to the north of Suez, a tongue or spit of land, one and a half mile across, and three feet above the high water mark of the Red Sea, traverses the trough from east to west. It may be natural, or it may be an artificial embankment; and that it is the latter would seem to be inferable, from the ruins of a solid dyke and ancient jetty, which yet remain on this transverse tongue of land.

Having passed this natural or artificial mound which confines the waters of the Red Sea, and interposes between them and the commencement of the Canal, the traveller comes to the first vestiges of that great ancient work, which extends

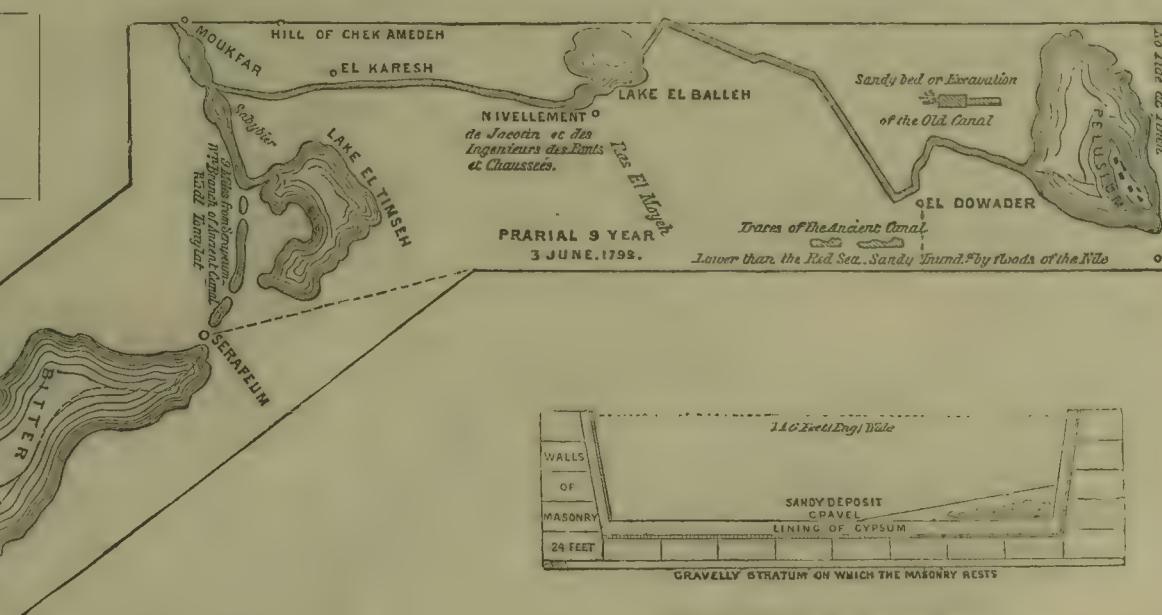


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF THE ANCIENT CANAL.

tion to India," in the "Foreign Quarterly Review," 1837, * and which refers to former papers on the same subject, by the same writer, in the "Monthly Magazine" and "Asiatic Journal" of 1826.

"The distance from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea by the Suez Navigable Canal, would be from 80 to 90 miles. The time consumed by a steam-boat in this transit might be averaged at five hours. What is the time now consumed in the transit through Egypt by the voyager from England to Bombay? and what is the nature of the transit? Passengers, packages, and letters, after being landed at Alexandria, are now conveyed by the Mahmoud Canal 40 miles to Ateleh, on the Nile. This transit consumes twelve hours, and is performed by a track-boat, attended by numerous inconveniences. The passengers, goods, and letters, are landed at Ateleh; they are there re-shipped, and carried by steam-boat from Ateleh up the Nile to Boulac, a distance of 120 miles. This water transit consumes 18 hours. At Boulac, which is the port of Cairo, the passengers, goods, and letters, are again unshipped, and have a land transit of two miles before they arrive at Cairo. At that capital, a stoppage of 12 hours, which is considered indispensable to the travellers, occurs. A fourth transit then takes place to Suez from Cairo, across the Desert. This is performed by rans, with two and four horses, donkey-chairs (two donkeys carrying a species of litter between them for ladies and children), and is often attended, owing to the scarcity of good horses, with great inconvenience. The distance of this land transit is 84 miles, and consumes 36 hours.

"The whole distance by the present line is thus 246 miles! By the projected line it is 80! The transit by the present line consumes four days! The transit by the proposed line would not consume more than five hours!"

"Instead of a land, and river, and Desert transit, with all the obstructions and inconveniences of track-boats, native steamers, donkey-chairs, and rans, shipping and unshipping, unloading and reloading, there will be no land transit, and the whole passage may be made by sea from London to Bombay without stoppage. Instead of four days being consumed in the Egyptian transit, five hours will only be requisite. Moreover, the £8 12s. expense caused by the present transit in Egypt, and charged to each person, will, in future, be saved by every passenger."

* "The Suez Navigable Canal," by E. Clarkson, Esq. Hatchard, Hockham, Fisher, and Co., and other publishers, 1843.

LITERATURE.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL. NO. XV. Published by the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

This is, unquestionably, one of the most attractive numbers yet issued by the Institute. It is not a collection of abstracts of dry-as-dust documents, interesting only to some fifty or hundred persons whose eccentric tastes are not worth consulting; but the Journal before us, is, indeed, rich in what it professes to be, "Researches into the Arts and Monuments of the Early and Middle Ages." The first paper is the conclusion of Mr. Hawkins's illustrated account of the coins and treasure found in Cerdale; the author, regarding them, upon strong evidence, as of oriental origin, and affording an interesting illustration of the commerce of the north during a period of which, perhaps, the commencement of the tenth century was the most active epoch. Other Archaeologists are, however, of opinion, that the ornaments were of northern manufacture. By far the greater number of them have been formed by the hammer only, and ornamented by means of punches of very simple form, the patterns having been produced by repetitions of the same punch, or by combinations of two or more; so that the mode of construction is highly curious, as evidence of the state of art. The final has brought a communication from J. J. A. Worsaae, of Copenhagen, who recommends British antiquaries to carefully ascertain the localities where Cufic coins and silver ornaments have been found in England and Ireland: "by such facts, we should be enabled to give a still clearer and more detailed account of the remarkable trade between the east and the north of Europe, which existed at so early a period, and of the influence which this connection with the Levant had upon the civilisation of the north of Europe."

The next paper is by the Rev. Mr. Hussey, on the site of "Anderida, or Andredesester," a much vexed question among antiquaries, but which the author of the present paper shows, upon unshaken authority, to have been at Pevensey—"the site of the long-lost Romano-British city." Supplementarily, Mr. Hussey adduces a well-supported inference—"that no spot can possess any claim, independent of authentic records, to have been a Roman city, unless exhibiting clear evidence of walls, or vestiges of walls, such as the Romans would have erected for its defence."

The beautiful church of Iffley, near Oxford, with its almost matchless examples of rich Norman work, is admirably detailed and illustrated in the next paper, by Mr. J. H. Parker. Among the details engraved are the west doorway, perhaps one of the best specimens in existence of its style; "the dripstone is ornamented with some of the signs of the Zodiac, and with birds, winged lions, and a cherub; the two next orders are ornamented with beak-heads, the inner arch with zigzags only." An important note to this passage is worthy of quotation:—"It was well shown by Professor Will's, in his lecture on Norwich Cathedral, that, whatever its origin may have been, the zig-zag ornament did not come into general use until late in the Norman style. The earlier parts of Norwich are without it, but in the later portions it begins to appear." The other striking illustrations are the impost of the south doorway, enriched with roses and large square flowers, zig-zag and diamond pattern; a moulding of the tower arch, and a boss of the church vault, are also rare. By the way, on a recent visit to Iffley, we enquired of a ploughboy, stretched upon an altar-tomb in the churchyard, as to what could induce so many persons to visit Iffley Church: "Why," replied the lad, "there's so much zig-zag about it;" and no archaeologist could have given a sounder reason.

Mr. Albert Way has contributed the next paper—"Illustrations of Medieval Jousts, Tournaments, and Judicial Combats" from a valuable volume of collections now preserved at Melton Constable; presenting an assemblage of popular subjects which composed the hand-book of the English gentleman, in the reign of Henry VI. One of the illustrations shows "how a man schalle be armyd at his see when he schalle fighte on roote;" and another is the military axe, or *hache d'armes*, a very favourite weapon in single combats, during the fifteenth century. Mr. Way's paper is throughout marked by discrimination and the nicest taste.

Among the rarities of the number is a fac-simile of the sign-manual of William the Conqueror, believed to be the only instance known of his attestation of the charter of a subject.

In the New Publications noticed, the reader cannot fail to be highly interested in a "Chronicle of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London, from 1183 to 1274," just reprinted by the Camden Society. It is in Latin, but, we are happy to learn that it has been translated, and will shortly be published. Meanwhile, the Reviewer gives a slight sketch of its contents. It is the most valuable chronicle extant of English affairs, particularly those of the City of London, in the thirteenth century; it was consulted by Stow, and transcribed by Selden and Hargrave; and, although frequently cited for its chronological details, no real use has hitherto been made of the evidence it affords of the internal condition of the metropolis in the 13th century.

With respect to the government of the City, we can only quote the fact, that all the civic officers at the beginning of the thirteenth century were land-owners; and, in all probability, elected owing to the influence commanded by their possessions. Before the close of the reign of Edward I., we discern new names among the chief office-bearers of the Corporation: the old feudal families of London gradually disappear from the calendar of Mayors and Sheriffs; men enriched by the increasing commerce of the country were the legitimate successors to their station and influence in civic affairs; and, by the accession of Edward III., the feudal divisions of the metropolis, with the exception, perhaps, of the possessions of the Church, had ceased to exist.

The material aspect of the City must have been wretched in early times. From the close of the 11th century, we read of fires sweeping away its wooden houses and church steeples: one of these great conflagrations, in King Stephen's reign, began at London-bridge, and raged to St. Clement Danes. The streets were unpaved; and, when the wooden steeple of Bow Church fell into the Cheap, in the year 1170, the tallest beams sank out of sight into the earth and mud.

—A CHART OF ANCIENT ARMOUR, FROM THE ELEVENTH TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURIES. BY JOHN HEWITT. Bell.

A few years since, comparatively with its age, one of our most popular collections of Armour was a heap of anachronisms; we refer to the Tower Gallery. It is now, however, in such order as to have been chosen by the author of the Chart before us for the later or existing specimens of Armour. This is an important improvement, since it places the Tower Exhibition above a mere "sight," by instantly furnishing the spectator with a distinct idea of the several war-suits of our ancestors, in the varieties of scale, ring, mail, and plate. Such information illustrates history, by peopling the mind's-eye with the *vera effigie* of its prime movers. It aids, also, the understanding of numberless objects of public curiosity; as the sepulchral monuments of our Cathedrals; the brasses of our country Churches; the illuminations of middle-age laces; and the armoury galleries, generally, of our own or of foreign countries.

The Chart exhibits the changes in the fashion of European armour from the time of the Norman Conquest till its final disuse under the Stuarts; three figures being given to each century. Each figure is about 7 inches in height, distinctly and effectively executed in lithograph, so that the characteristic details are distinctly shown. Thus, we commence with a Norman Knight, from the Bayeux tapestry, his helmet with nasal, worn over the capuchon or cowl; the body armour, a hauberk with its pectoral, formed of flat rings of metal sewed on a garment of stout cloth or skin: the legs are protected by bands, probably of leather wound round a garment of coloured cloth. The shield is kite-shaped, with a fanciful device on its front; heraldic bearings not being yet in use: the lance of the period had a little streamer attached to it, called the *gonfalon*. Such are the details of the earliest specimen. Thence we pass to the figure of an armed warrior of 1150, and one of the earliest effigies in which armorial bearings are found.

This will convey a general notion of the efficiency of the Chart, in chronologically illustrating the changes in armour, in which there appears to have been as much coxcombry as in civil costumes, though the fashions are somewhat disputed through the rough drawings and tapestries of a rude and inartificial age.

Around the figures is a *bordure* of helmets in curious variety. Mr. Hewitt has appended a Descriptive Key, in which he gives an epitome of the history of European Armour, from the 11th to the 17th centuries. The disappearance of armour is thus narrated: In the time of the Commonwealth, "the breast and back plates alone remained, and even they were soon afterwards generally dis-

carded, so that, in the time of Charles II. all that was left of the massive panoply of ancient knighthood was a small gorget of steel, worn by the officers of troops over a buff coat. With the common soldiery, indeed, the breast-plate, back, and pot-helmet, still lingered a little while; but, at length, under William III., the last remnant of armour was thrown aside and all the old suits were called in by Royal ordinance to the Tower."

To the painter, the sculptor, and the costumist, as well as to the classes we have glanced at, Mr. Hewitt's Chart will prove a very interesting instructor or refresher.

THE NAUTICAL GAZETTEER; OR, DICTIONARY OF MARITIME GEOGRAPHY. Part I. Hurst



RABBIT NETTING.

VAST numbers of Rabbits are *netted*, for the London Markets, in that portion of Epping Forest, known as the Warren, lying near "The Rock-buck," at Chingford. Such is the locality of our Artist's spirited Illustration, sketched at this period of the year, and presenting a glimpse of the fine wooded scenery of the district.

The mode of Netting Rabbits, *i.e.* taking them in nets, is practically as follows:—On the night previous, a line of stakes is driven, usually about 300 yards in length, just facing the rabbit-holes. Next morning, when the Rabbits have left their holes to feed, netting is hung upon the stakes, and men and dogs then drive the Rabbits, who, taking towards the burrows, are caught in the netting, and thus easily captured. In this way, it is not uncommon to net twelve dozen Rabbits as one morning's work.

THE POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

In an afternoon's lounge up the sunny side of Regent-street, you turn aside at Argyle-place—thread, as it were, the narrow isthmus of houses which it presents, and which opens into the broad quiet street beyond—furthermore, if keeping to your left, you encounter a group of policemen, the invariable signs and symbols of police majesty being at hand—pass through them towards the doorway left invitingly open—mount the flight of stone stairs which you will see to your left, and push open the door at the top of it—you will find yourself in a room about the size of an ordinary parlour—a lightsome, cheerful apartment—with a long, low writing-desk stretched across it at the upper end, and littered with newspapers, police-sheets, and so forth—light rail compartments mapping out the centre of the room into pens, or witnesses, prosecutors, attorneys, and prisoners. You will probably furthermore remark easily lounging in the arm-chair placed behind the aforesaid desk, a pleasant, gentlemanly-looking, elderly man, somewhat bald,

and with a strong resemblance to Sir James Graham. You are in the Marlborough-street Police-Court, listening to the decision of Mr. Hardwicke.

Marlborough-street is quite a fashionable and *distingué* police-office. You see at a glance that you are amongst quite a different set of witnesses, prosecutors, and even offenders, to those you have remarked haunting the purloins of Clerkenwell or Worship-street. For Marlborough-street—with its two divisions of police, lettered C and D—presides over fashionable squares and gay West-end streets; regions of coroneted carriages and cold stately town residences, or else of glittering thoroughfares; gaudy shops, brilliant with every graceful luxury, every winning trifle, every fashionable bagatelle; a quartier of dashing milliners, and elaborate confectioners, and incomparable *modistes*, and trousermakers from Berlin, and boot-makers from Paris, and music-sellers, and bouquet-sellers, and print-sellers, and lace-sellers—in fact, the whole commercial world of luxury and taste, good, bad, and indifferent, flashing their brilliant fancy-wares, their rich stuffs, and "ducks of bonnets," and "loves of frocks, and saucy caricatures, and all the hundred thousand and one toys and trifles of elegant gim-crackery, from Dresden china to *papier-maché* cigar-cases, from diamond necklaces to mosaic shirt-studs, flashing and sparkling, we say, through plate-glass and from gaudy shop-fronts—this shifting, changing kaleidoscope of the necessities of fashionable life, until one feels as if all the *Passages* of Paris in general, and the Palais Royal in particular, had been emptied of every piece of fashionable nick-nackery they boasted for the delectation of the loitering Londoner, if he dawdles over them without his wife upon his arm, but for his especial horror, and the rapid lightening of his purse, should the lady jerk his coat as she stands entranced before a certain curious semi-transparent article of female costume, or speechless in her admiration of a huge thready web, apparently the production of a mammoth spider, but which the male listener will soon be informed is one of the wonders of the lace-workers of Mechlin.

Distinguished, then, by these features—a rich, fashionable, and elegant part of London—the Marlborough-street Police district has, of course, its own peculiar class of offences to deal with. You there hear comparatively seldom of the murderous outrages, the brutal assaults, which some districts teem with. The robber and the burglar of the East-End are softened into the swindler and the pickpocket of the West. Crime takes a more dandified aspect. It assumes glazed boots, and achieves an unexceptionable tie to its cravat. The *habitués* of Marlborough-street comparatively seldom see great hulking animals, with broken noses, and dislocated jaw-bones, and hair still clotted with their blood, prefer charges for assaults, committed in night-cellars, and vagrant lodging-houses, where beds are let out at twopence a night. Instead of these, we shall, probably, have half a dozen easy-going, slangish, man on town, introduced to the "worthy magistrate" as having been captured while solacing themselves over-night with dice or *rouge et noir* in some police-marked fashionable gaming house. The class of crime which Marlborough-street deals with has frequently a species of smartness, a—so to speak—slang polish about it. While the City magistrate is investigating a case of mercantile forgery, or clerical embezzlement, he of Marlborough-street is unravelling the mysteries of a swindling bill transaction; while at Clerkenwell or Worship-street, a half-starved, sodden woman is pulled up for stealing a pound of rancid bacon or a mouldy crust of bread, the flaunting West-End "Lady Thief" rustles in satin at the more fashionable bar. Anon, we have an *exposé* of aristocratic family disputes—the raw materials to cook up into a month's supply of scandal; again, the edifying disclosure of the intellectual midsummer night's dream of some young sprig of nobility, afflicted with that unaccountable mania which develops itself in uncontrollable tendencies to wrench off knockers, and drive cabs upon the foot pavement. The epidemic, however, once so prevalent, is now happily on the decline.

Mr. Hardwicke is, as we have stated, a rather elderly and mild-looking personage. He conducts the business in an easy and conversational, yet by no means undignified, style, and is not above receiving a hint from any of the minor officials who surround him. Mr. Hardwicke was transferred from the Lambeth-street Office to Marlborough-street. He is one of the senior metropolitan magistrates, and we believe that his works upon police subjects had no inconsiderable share in contributing hints for the organisation and embodiment of the metropolitan force. Mr. Hardwicke, *dit-on*, is a capital linguist—a qualification of great service in the police judge presiding over a locality so swarming with foreigners, as is the Marlborough-street district, and where applications for assistance from distressed Poles and other expatriated unfortunates are of so frequent occurrence.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday night, a meeting of this Society was held at the London Tavern. Mr. J. C. Bloomfield, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Hodgson, stated that, since the last meeting, no less than ten of the pensioners had died during the year. The next election of pensioners would take place in March, and several of the applicants had already been admitted as candidates. The number of pensioners at present on the books of the Society was only 43, the average number being 50. The object of the Society was to afford permanent relief to aged and infirm printers and their widows, by the granting of £12 12s. to the men, and £8 8s. to the widows. The subscriptions and donations were very favourable; and although the capital stock of the Society amounted to £5000, the Committee strongly urged upon the subscribers the necessity for further exertions in aid of the funds of the Society.

PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The Great Western Railway Company, with a view to the prevention of accidents as far as possible, have directed that a man, to be called the "travelling carriage porter," shall accompany every express train in each direction. The business of this man will be to ride on the seat placed for him on the tenders, and to keep a steady and vigilant look out on both sides and along the top of the trains, so that, in case of any accident to any of the carriages of the train, or of any signal from the guard, or any apparently sufficient cause that may come to his observation, he may at once communicate with the engine man, and, if necessary, stop the train. Further, it will be his business, generally, to have charge of the carriages forming the train, to see that in every respect they are in good condition.



POLICE OFFICES OF LONDON.—MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SWINSHEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

SEVEN miles from the seaport of Boston, in Lincolnshire, lies the rural town of Swinshead, once itself a port, the sea having flowed up to the market-place, where there was a harbour. The name of Swinshead is familiar to every reader of English history, from its having been the resting-place of King John, after he lost the whole of his baggage, and narrowly escaped with his life, when crossing the marshes from Lynn to Sleaford, the castle of which latter place was then in his possession. The King halted at the Abbey, close to the town of Swinshead, which place he left on horseback, but being taken ill, was moved in a litter to Sleaford, and thence to his castle at Newark, where he died on the following day. The King's death is, by Matthew Paris and other historians, ascribed to a fever; but, an author who lived about a century after the event, asserts that the King was poisoned by a monk of Swinshead.

Apart from this traditional interest, Swinshead has other antiquarian and historical associations. Near the town is a circular Danish encampment, sixty yards in diameter, surrounded by a double fosse; all remarkably perfect to the present day. This was, doubtless, a post of importance, when the Danes, or Northmen, carried their ravages through England, in the time of Ethelred I.; and the whole county passed permanently into the Danish hands about A.D. 877. The encampment is shown in our second Illustration; the inner fosse, almost encircled with willows, and the whole work, except in the eye of the antiquary, is scarcely associated with the strategies of war and siege.

Swinshead has a large church, containing some very beautiful examples of decorated and perpendicular Gothic architecture. A portion of the edifice having become dilapidated, and in a dangerous condition, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, (in whose gift is the living, and who possess, in connexion therewith, a large estate in the neighbourhood,) determined to rebuild the chancel, at a cost of upwards of £1500, in the most substantial manner, according to its ancient proportions, which surpass many of the village churches in the kingdom.

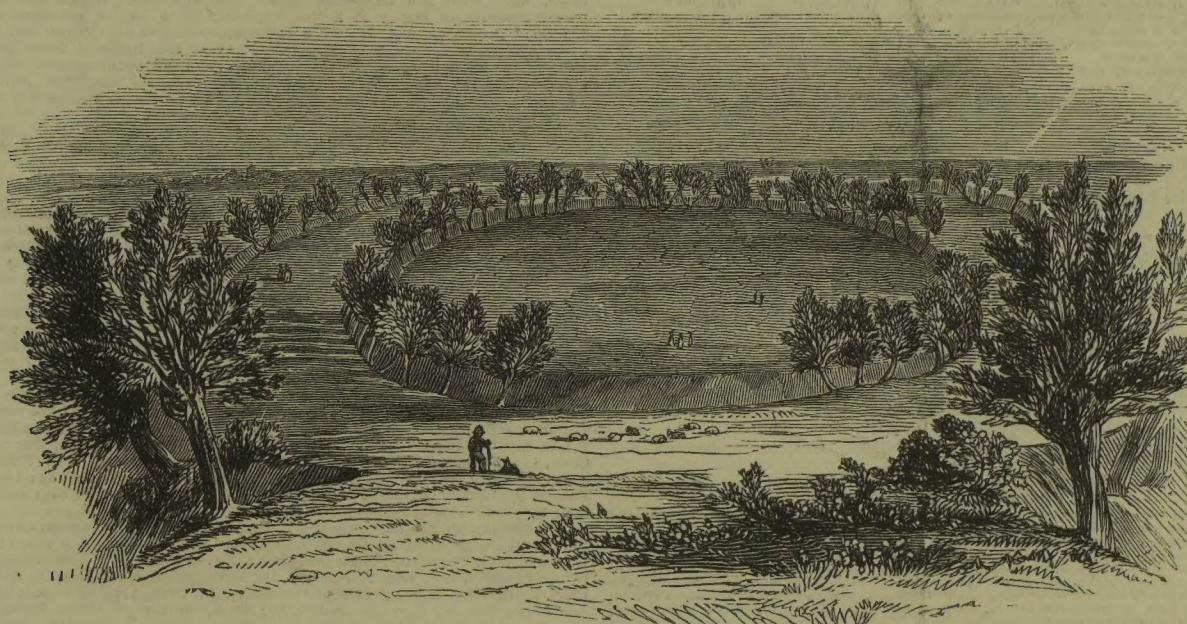
The foundation stone of the chancel was laid in April last, by the Vicar, the Rev. E. L. Guillebaud; the architect for the College being Mr. Stephen Lewin, and the builders, Messrs. John Baker, jun., and W. Morris.

The church, as seen in our first Illustration, has a lofty stone tower, with buttresses and enriched pinnacles at the angles; and a stone tower rising from the centre.

In the old chancel was an enriched monument to Sir John Lockton, who died 1610. He demolished the old Abbey of Swinshead; and, with the materials, built the present structure known as Swinshead Abbey.



SWINSHEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE.



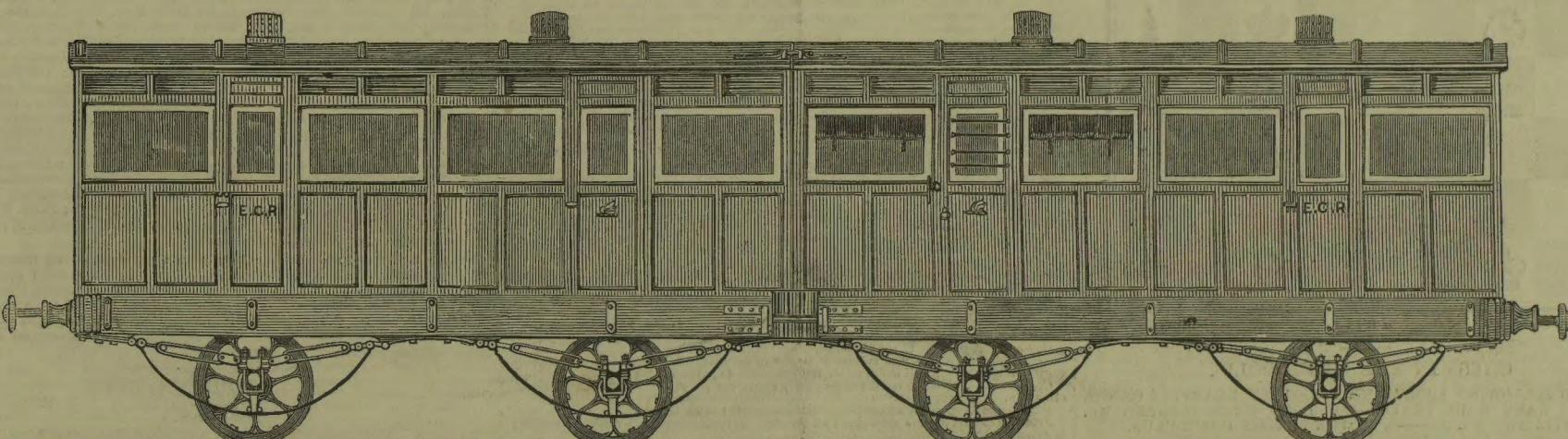
DANISH ENCAMPMENT AT SWINSHEAD.

We give a sketch of one of the improved Railway Carriages, just constructed by Messrs. Adams, of Fair Field Works, Bow, for the North Woolwich Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway; and we consider the Directors to have shown judgment in their departure from the common standard to suit an increasing traffic without adding to the length of their trains. These Carriages are forty feet in length, and nine feet in width; the extra width being gained by building the Carriage frames to the width of the ordinary step-boards. The Directors have thus succeeded in accomplishing more on the narrow gauge than has yet been accomplished on the broad gauge, where the carriages are only eight feet six inches in width, by twenty-eight feet in length. The extreme axles are thirty feet apart, and being on eight wheels, these Carriages are obviously safer than those on six wheels or on four. Notwithstanding their length, they will pass a curve of two hundred feet radius by means of the flexibility and arrangement of the springs, which permit the wheels to traverse laterally. The buffer heads are also made to radiate with the springs or curves, so that they press firmly under all circumstances. The Carriages are fitted up in four compartments; one first class with couches all around, and a table in the centre; the other three, second class. They will carry about one hundred and ten passengers.

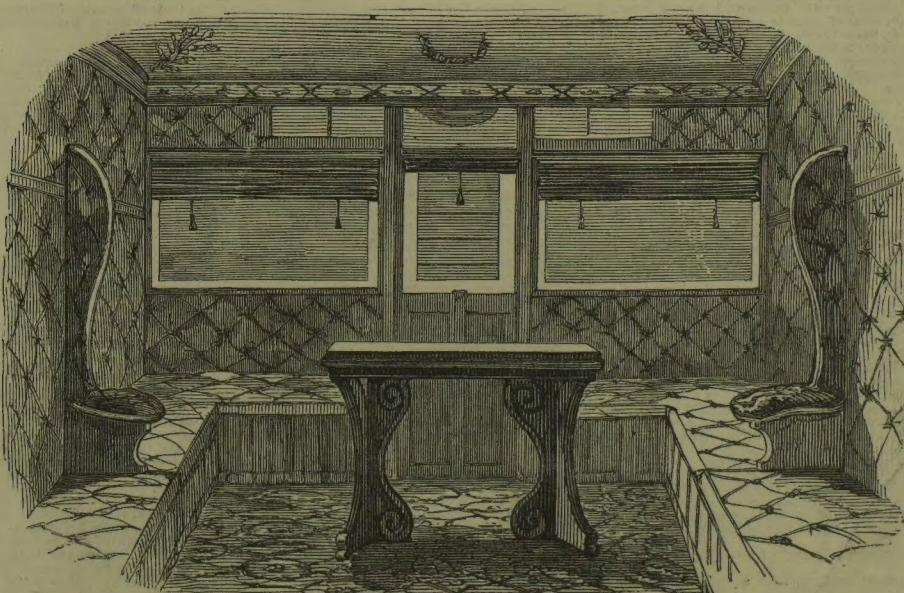
Among the advantages which these improved Carriages present over ordinary Carriages, are—

1. Greater steadiness at high velocities, the great length of the body maintaining its equilibrium independently of the wheels.
2. Diminution of friction, by the easy spring permitting free rolling movement of the wheels, without pressing the flanges against the rails, whether on curves or on nominally straight lines. Also, by diminution of the gross weight of the carriages, as compared with the passengers carried.
3. The proportional diminution of requisite engine-power, equal to fully one-third, as compared with the traction of six-wheeled carriages.
4. Reduction of the length of trains, by increasing the breadth of the carriages.
5. Greater safety; since one wheel breaking out of eight involves far less risk than one out of four or six. The almost impossibility of getting off the rails, on account of the perfect action of the springs, which will keep the wheels always turned to the plane and curves of the rails, whether regular or irregular, instead of confining them to the plane of the carriage.

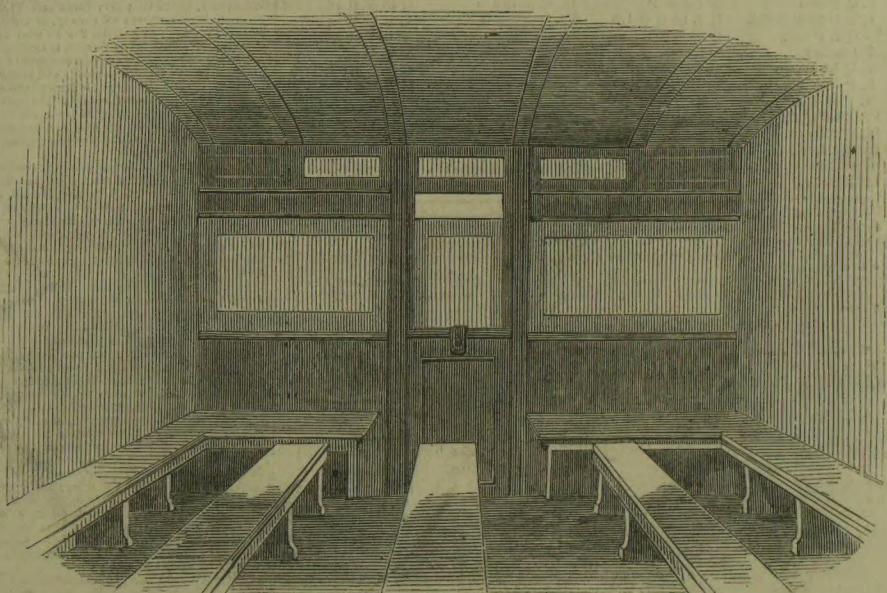
The allowance of a passage-way through the whole of the interior of the train for the guards, would be important, in case of the illness of a passenger, or a fire, or other accident. In second and third-class carriages, the arrangements for passing through would be as in the pit of a theatre—a passenger could move aside, so as not to lose space. In a first-class carriage, a passenger-way, 1 foot 6 inches wide, would be left, and passengers' cabins arranged on each side fac-



SIDE VIEW OF IMPROVED RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

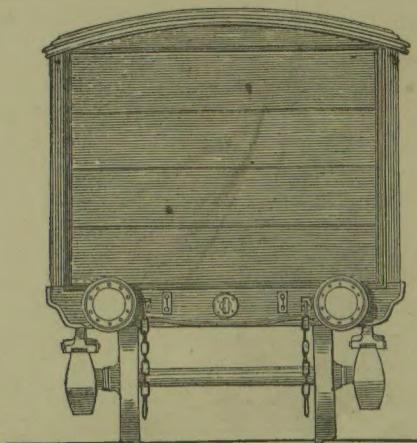


INTERIOR OF COMPARTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE.



INTERIOR OF COMPARTMENT OF SECOND-CLASS CARRIAGE.

ilitating the use of small private apartments where required for long journeys. The communication through the whole train would permit the collection of



END OF CARRIAGE.

tickets during the journey. At present, a journey of fifty miles is frequently performed in little more than an hour, with some additional risk from high speed; and, at the end of the journey, a quarter of an hour is wasted in taking tickets.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. G. M.G."—The position is doubtless interesting, but a moment's reflection upon the hundreds of similar productions we are in receipt of must show the necessity of our demanding the Solution of every Problem sent for examination.

"C. W. R."—The Solution you ask for, and which a little industry on your part would have enabled you to discover, is as follows:—1. Q to Q 7th (ch). 2. B to Kt 3d (ch). 3. Kt to K 4th. Moving next move, either at Q B 3d or 6th, play as Black may.

"G. G."—Rugbean.—Assuredly the King may take whether he is in check or not, always provided the man to be captured is not guarded by another.

"A Tyro."—We have not space to give you the six best moves of attack and defence in every opening; they would occupy half a page of our Journal. Get the "Chess Player's Handbook."

"Newman Noggs."—Your view of the question involved in the Enigma 205, is undoubtedly the right one. You may be right, too, theoretically, in your view of the second and more important point, concerning the power of the King to capture a piece protected only by a "pinned" man; but, practically, in this latter case, you are indisputably wrong—a King never being allowed to take an enemy's piece, under such circumstances, any more than if the guarding piece had his widest scope of action.

"Subscriber."—The latest book of Problems published is a small volume containing one hundred positions, by A. Lichtenstein, published by Veit & Co., of Berlin, and entitled, "Der Schachkünstler." But, by far the most comprehensive work of this description is Mr. Alexandre's stupendous collection, which contains above two thousand. This latter can be obtained of any Foreign Bookseller.

"E. J. M."—Devote half-an-hour's close attention to our Chess notation before attempting the solution of a Problem. At present it is impossible to make out your meaning, since every move is incorrectly described.

"J. N."—The best of your Enigmas shall appear when we can find room for them. Solutions by "G. A. H." "T. P." "X. Y." "F. R. S." "Miles" "True Blue," "R. F. M." "W. J." "F. G. W. M." "Styk" "T. R. S." "Sopraca," "Newman Noggs," "A. Z." "W. G. C." "E. G. W." "S. S." "W. A. R." and "T. W. W." Chelsea, are correct. Those by "T. W." "E. J. M." and "M. Randa," are wrong.

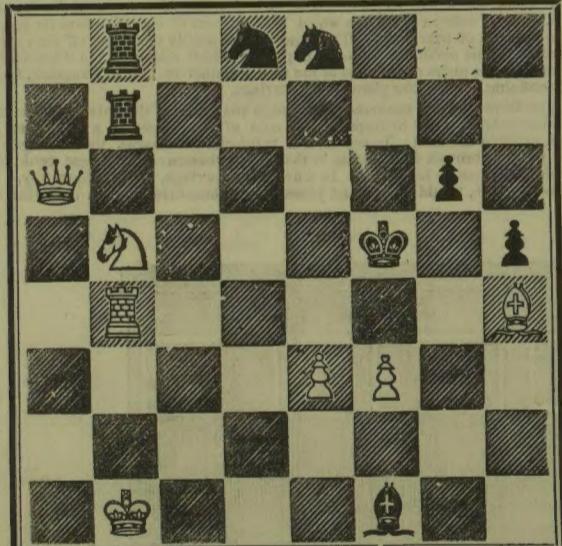
** Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game at Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing "L. H. B., Post-office, Kensington, London."

PROBLEM, No. 194.

By A. LICHTENSTEIN.

White to play and mate in six moves.

BLACK



CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE TWO FOLLOWING SHORT AND SPRIGHTLY EXAMPLES OF THE SCOTCH GAME WERE PLAYED NOT LONG SINCE BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. S.—S., OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

WHITE (Mr. H.). BLACK (Mr. S.). WHITE (Mr. H.). BLACK (Mr. S.).
1. K P two K P two 14. Q B to K B 4th Q B to Q 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d Q Kt to B 3d 15. B takes Kt R takes B
3. Q P two P takes P 16. Q to Q 5th Q to K B 2d
4. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th 17. Q takes Kt P Q R to Q sq
5. Q B P one Q to K B 3d (a) 18. Q B to K Kt 5th P to Q 4th
6. Castles P to Q 6th 19. K Kt to K 5th Q to K 3d
7. Q Kt P two B to Q K 3d 20. Kt to Q 3d Q to K Kt 3d (c)
8. P to K 5th Q to K Kt 3d 21. Q takes Q P (d) Q B to K 3d
9. P to Q Kt 5th Q Kt to K 2d 22. Q takes K B takes B
10. B takes doubled P K B P two 23. R takes K B takes Kt
11. R to K sq P P two 24. Kt to Q R 3d K to B 2d
12. P takes P in passing P takes P 25. Q to Q B 4th Q R to Q sq
13. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th (b) 26. K R P two (e) Black resigns.

(a) McDonnell's favourite defence for the second player, but one which imposes great restraint upon the movements of his forces.
(b) Apprehensive of his opponent's playing Q B to Q R 3d next move.
(c) If to Q Kt 3d, in hopes of exchanging Queens, White might have taken the K B with his Kt, winning easily.
(d) Equally sure and prompt to have taken the Kt with B, and then played Kt to K B 4th.
(e) Compelling the Q to occupy some square where she can be attacked on the discovered check.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. H.). BLACK (Mr. S.). WHITE (Mr. H.). BLACK (Mr. S.).
1. K P two K P two 12. Kt takes P Q B P one
2. K Kt to B 3d Q Kt to B 3d 13. Q B to Q Kt 2d (b) K B to Q 5th
3. Q P two P takes P 14. Q R to Q sq P to Q Kt 4th
4. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th 15. B takes Kt P B takes Kt (c)
5. Q B P one Q to K B 3d 16. B takes B Q to K Kt 3d
6. Castles Q Kt to K 4th (a) 17. K B to Q B 4th K Kt to K B 3d
7. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt 18. Q R to Q 6th Q to K R 4th
8. Q Kt P two B to Q Kt 3d 19. B takes Kt P takes B
9. K B P two P takes P (disc. ch) 20. R takes P Castles
10. K to R sq Q to Q 5th 21. R to K B 5th Q to R 3d
11. Q to Q Kt 3d Q to K B 3d 22. Q to K Kt 3d (ch) Black resigns.

(a) This is not a good move.
(b) The young player should observe the facility with which the opening player is enabled to his men through the faulty defence adopted by his opponent.
(c) If he had taken the Bishop with the P, White would have replied with Kt to Q 5th, winning a piece in return, and having an overwhelming attack.

GAME JUST PLAYED AT THE BRIGHTON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. DELAMAIN.

The former giving his K Kt, and "the move."

(Remove White's K Kt from the board.)
BLACK (Mr. D.) WHITE (Capt. K.) BLACK (Mr. D.) WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. Q P two K P one 20. K R to K sq K Kt P two
2. K P two Q P two 21. Q to K Kt 4th K R sq
3. P takes P P takes P 22. K Kt to K B 3d Q B to K B 4th
4. K Kt to B 3d K B to Q 3d 23. Q to K R 5th K to R 2d
5. Q B P two Q B P one 24. Q B takes K Kt P R takes R (ch)
6. Q Kt to B 3d Q B to K 3d (a) 25. R takes R R takes R (ch)
7. P takes P Kt to Q B 3d 26. K Kt takes R Q takes B
8. K B checks Castles 27. Q takes K B P (ch) K to R sq
9. Q to K 2d Castles 28. Q to K 8th (ch) K to Kt 2d
10. Castles K B to K Kt 5th 29. Q takes Q B P (b) Q to K B 8th
11. K B takes Kt P takes B 30. Q to K 7th (ch) K to Kt 3d
12. Q R P one K R to K sq 31. K to K B sq B to Q 6th (ch)
13. Q to Q 3d Q B to K R 4th 32. Kt to K 2d Q to Q 8th
14. K Kt to K Kt 5th Q B to K 3d 33. K Kt P one B takes Q Kt (ch)
15. Q to K R 3d K R P one 34. K to Kt 2d Q takes Kt
16. K Kt to K B 3d K R to K 3d 35. K R P one B to K B 6th (ch)
17. K Kt to K R 4th Q B to K R 2d 36. K takes B Q to K 5th
18. Q B to Q 2d Q to K B 3d 37. K Kt to K 7th Black resigns.

(a) The capture of this Pawn costs Black a piece.

(b) We believe that, after taking this Pawn, Black's game was irretrievable.

CONSULTATION GAME.

GAME PLAYED THIS SUMMER, BETWEEN MESSRS. JOHN RHODES AND CADMAN, CONSULTING, AGAINST M. ST. AMANT.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
(TL. Allies.) (M. St. A.) (The Allies.) (M. St. A.)
1. K P two K P two 14. Castles (e) K Kt to B 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d K B P two 15. R to K sq (ch) K to B sq
3. Q Kt to B 3d K B to Q Kt 5th 16. Q B to K Kt 5th K Kt to B 3d
(a) 17. K B to Q B 4th (f) Q P two
4. Q Kt to Q 5th K B to Q 3d (b) 18. K B takes Q Kt R takes B
5. P takes P Q B P one 19. K to K 6th (ch) B takes Kt
6. Q Kt to K 3d K B to Q 2d 20. R takes B B to Q sq
7. Q B P one K P one 21. Q R to K sq K R P one
8. K Kt to Q 4th Q to K B 3d (c) 22. Kt to K 3d R to K Kt sq
9. Q P one P takes P 23. Kt to K 4th K B P one
10. K B takes P Kt to K R 3d 24. B takes Kt B takes B
11. Q to K R 5th (ch) Q to K B 2d 25. Kt takes B P takes Kt
12. K Kt to K R 4th Q R P two 26. K R to K 8th (ch) K to Kt 2d
13. Q Kt to Q B 2d (d) K Kt to his sq 27. K R to K 7th Black resigns

(a) M. St. Amant very properly decries this move, which answers no purpose except to assist his adversaries in the development of their game.

(b) Black's previous error compels him to take up this disadvantageous station with the Bishop.

(c) K Kt to B 3d seems much preferable.

(d) This retreat, to open the range of the Q B on Black's badly posted Knight, is well conceived.

(e) White have now an irresistible game.

(f) Some pretty positions arise from White's sacrificing their K Kt at this point, although we think the course actually adopted by them was safer. Let us suppose:—

17. Kt to K 6th (ch) P takes Kt 18. P takes P Q takes P
(IF Q to K 2d, White answers with Kt to Q 5th, and nothing can withstand their attack.)19. B takes Kt P takes B
(IF Q takes B, then Q takes Q, followed by R takes B, and White ought to win.)

20. R takes B Q takes R 21. B to Q 4th and it is easy to see that Black's game is no longer tenable.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 211.—By W. H. C.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at his 8th K at his 5th Ps at K R 3d Kt at R 4th
Q at Q Kt 7th Ps at K B 6th K B 2d and Q B 3d Ps at Q 5th
R at Q B 6th R at Q Kt 6th White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 212.—By A. B. SKIPWITH.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q 8th K at K B 8th B at K B 6th Kt at R 4th
R at K Kt 8th Ps at K B 5th & 6th White playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 213.—This remarkable two-move position, by Herr LEOW, is from the Berlin Schachzeitung, for September.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at Kt sq K at Q B 4th B at Q K 7th 4th
Q at K B 2d Q at K 4th Kt at K B 7th Kts at K R 7th
R at K R 5th R at K R sq Ps at K 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q sq
R at K 3d R at Q R 7th and Q R 3d Ps at K B 5th, and Q 3d
B at Q Kt 8th B at Q R 3d, and White to play, and Mate in two moves.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited supply of English wheat having been received to complement this week's show of samples of that grain to-day was extremely small.

As the quantity on offer was by no means equal to the wants of the buyers the business transacted was trifling, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last. Selected qualities of foreign wheat were in steady request, at extreme currencies, but all other kinds were a slow inquiry, at late rates. Malting barley was in short supply. The demand was firm, at very full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts produced previous currencies without difficulty. Superfine malt, both old and new, was cleared off, at 1s per quarter more money, owing to the short quantity brought forward. The sale for oats was by no means active, yet prices were supported. Beans, peas, Indian corn, meal, and flour sold at previous quotations.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3010; barley, 1190; oats, 880 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 300. Foreign: wheat, 7500; barley, 670; oats, 15,060. Flour, 1730 sacks and 2170 barrels; malt, 740 quarters.

Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game at Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing "L. H. B., Post-office, Kensington, London."

PROBLEM, No. 194.

By A. LICHTENSTEIN.

White to play and mate in six moves.

BLACK

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited supply of English wheat having been received to complement this week's show of samples of that grain to-day was extremely small. As the quantity on offer was by no means equal to the wants of the buyers the business transacted was trifling, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last. Selected qualities of foreign wheat were in steady request, at extreme currencies, but all other kinds were a slow inquiry, at late rates. Malting barley was in short supply. The demand was firm, at very full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts produced previous currencies without difficulty. Superfine malt, both old and new, was cleared off, at 1s per quarter more money, owing to the short quantity brought forward. The sale for oats was by no means active, yet prices were supported. Beans, peas, Indian corn, meal, and flour sold at previous quotations. ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3010; barley, 1190; oats, 880 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 300. Foreign: wheat, 7500; barley, 670; oats, 15,060. Flour, 1730 sacks and 2170 barrels; malt, 740 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s to 57s; ditto, white, 53s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 53s; ditto, white, 53s to 58s; rye, 34s to 36s; barley, 25s to 30s; distilling, 25s to 30s; hops, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Warwick, 30s to 33s; Norfolk malt, 63s to 66s; brown ditto, 60s to 63s; Kington and Warwick, 56s to 67s; Chevalier, 68s to 69s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Youghal and Cork black, 19s to 22s; ditto, white, 23s to 27s; tick beans, new, 37s to 40s; ditto, old, 41s to 46s; grey peas, 41s to 47s; mangel, 45s to 47s; white, 45s to 48s; boilers, 49s to 53s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 49s; mangel, 47s to 51s; ditto, 49s; hops, 32s to 37s; ditto, 37s to 42s; barley, 28s to 32s; hops, 32s to 37s; ditto, 37s to 42s; hops, 37s to 42s; ditto, 42s to 47s; hops, 42s to 47s; ditto, 47s to 52s; ditto, 52s to 57s; ditto, 57s to 62s; ditto, 62s to 67s; ditto, 67s to 72s; ditto, 72s to 77s; ditto, 77s to 82s; ditto, 82s to 87s; ditto, 87s to 92s; ditto, 92s to 97s; ditto, 97s to 102s; middling, 36s to 41s; ditto, 41s to 46s; ditto, 46s to 51s; ditto, 51s to 56s; ditto, 56s to 61s; ditto, 61s to 66s; ditto, 66s to 71s; ditto, 71s to 76s; ditto, 76s to 81s; ditto, 81s to 86s; ditto, 86s to 91s; ditto, 91s to 96s; ditto, 96s to 101s; ditto, 101s to 106s; ditto, 106s to 111s; ditto, 111s to 116s; ditto, 116s to 121s; ditto, 121s to 126s; ditto, 126s to 131s; ditto, 131s to 136s; ditto, 136s to 141s; ditto, 141s to 146s; ditto, 146s to 151s; ditto, 151s to 156s; ditto, 156s to 161s; ditto, 161s to 166s; ditto, 166s to 171s; ditto, 171s to 176s; ditto, 176s to 181s; ditto, 181s to 186s; ditto, 186s to 191s; ditto, 191s to 196s; ditto, 196s to 201s; ditto, 201s to 206s; ditto, 206s to 211s; ditto, 211s to 216s; ditto, 216s to 221s; ditto, 221s to 226s; ditto, 226s to 231s; ditto, 231s to 236s; ditto, 236s to 241s; ditto, 241s to 246s; ditto, 246s to 251s; ditto, 251s to 256s; ditto, 256s to 261s; ditto, 261s to 266s; ditto, 266s to 271s; ditto, 271s to 276s; ditto, 276s to 281s; ditto, 281s to 286s; ditto, 286s to 291s; ditto, 291s to 296s; ditto, 296s to 301s; ditto, 301s to 306s; ditto, 3

2nd West India Regiment: Ensign H. Thwaytes to be Lieutenant, vice Dagg; W. T. J. Simmons to be Ensign, vice Thwaytes.
 3rd West India Regiment: R. W. Harley to be Ensign, vice Martin.
 Royal Newfoundland Companies: Ensign C. H. Martin to be Ensign, vice Oliphant.
 Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Capt. W. T. Colman to be Captain, vice Black.
 Staff: Lieut. R. A. Dagg to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, vice T. Dagg.
 BEREVET.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. G. Chichester; Capt. W. P. Neale. To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Capt. G. Hall; Captain G. Balfour.
 HOSPITAL-STAFF.—J. Waller to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

BANKRUPTS.

G. J. GALABIN, Bartholomew-close, printer. T. CHRISTIAN, Park-road, North Brixton, merchant. J. MILSTEAD, High-street, Bromley, builder. J. FEATHERSTONHAUGH and W. PUTTERILL, St. Martin's Stamford, Northamptonshire, railway contractors. P. KEAVAN, Liverpool, flour dealer. H. HEYWOOD, Manchester, auctioneer. G. BAKER, Newport, Monmouth, grocer. J. RIFON, Bristol, baker. A. UGLOW, St. Thomas the Apostle, Cornwall, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. GIBB, Glasgow, insurance-broker. W. ARTHUR, G. SYME, and W. STEWART, Glasgow, merchants. J. WHITLOCK, Thatchridge, Stirlingshire, coal-dealer. A. MACKENZIE, Beaufort, merchant. W. BROCKIE, Galashiels, printer. M. RITCHIE and CO., Glasgow, merchant. WATSON, M'NIGHT and CO., Glasgow, merchants. A. TENNANT and CO., Glasgow, cotton-brokers. MINTOSH, SCULLER, and DONALDSON, Glasgow, warehousemen.

BIRTHS.

At Lyndhurst, Hampshire, the Lady Margaret Lushington, of a son.—At Brighton, the lady of Robert Clutterbuck, Esq., of a daughter.—At East Sheen, Surrey, Lady Eardley Wilmot, of a son.—At Clonmel, the wife of Anthony Trollope, Esq., of a son.—In Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, of a son.—At Nassick, Bombay, Lady Ford, of a daughter.—At Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, the lady of Charles Fitz Gerald, Esq., of a son.—On the 4th instant, the lady of Dr. Baddeley, of Guy Harlings, Chelmsford, of twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

Tuesday, 28th September, at Wretham, by the Rev. James Proctor, A.M., the Rev. Charles Turner, A.M., of Norwich, to Gertrude Mary Abbott, eldest daughter of E. Abbott, Esq., of Thorpe House, Wretham, Norfolk.—At Witcombe Rawleigh, Exmouth, Herbert Winslow Patton, to Mary, only daughter of Charles Gifford, Esq.—At Hugglescote-in-Istock, the Rev. Charles J. Betham, B.A., to Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Goddard, D.D.—At Brighton, S. Bush Toller, Esq., to Mary Anne, second daughter of Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.—At Streatham, John, eldest son of John Humphrey, Esq., M.P., to Emma, fourth daughter of William Cubitt, Esq., M.A.

DEATHS.

At Darmstadt, in the 77th year of his age, Sir Lewis Moeller, K.G.H.—At Stratton-on-the-Forest, Louise Rosamond Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir John and Lady Cave Browne Cave.—At No. 14, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, Charles T. O'Gorman, Esq., late her Majesty's Consul-General in Mexico.—At Canterbury-row, Newington, Miss Bateman, aged 74.—At Lansdowne-villas, Notting-hill, H. Read Reback, Esq., in his 80th year.—At Camden-town, Thomas Ricketts, Esq., in the 86th year of his age.—At Southampton-row, Russell-square, Richard Rosser, Esq., in his 90th year.—On the 1st inst., Mr. Benjamin Brown, aged 82.—At Ham, Surrey, Mr. John Wade, in his 82nd year.—At Ashton, Essex, John Dowler, Esq., in his 86th year.—At Weston-house, Warwickshire, Sir George Phillips, Bart., in the 82nd year of his age.—At Tottenham-green, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Phillips, in the 78th year of her age.—On the 4th inst., aged 81, Mrs. Deborah Ann Hadwen, wife of Mr. J. C. R. Baden, of Camberwell.—Colonel Hammer Warrington, late Major's late Agent and Consul-General at Tripoli.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. George Peregrine Phillips, M.A.—At Oxford, in the 78th year of his age, Henry Howard, Esq., R.A., Secretary and Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy.—In Huntley-street, Torrington-square, in the 72nd year of his age, the Rev. John Stevens.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

THE NEW SWISS QUADRILLE.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his new Quadrille, entitled the SWISS QUADRILLE, will be performed, for the FIRST TIME, on MONDAY, October 11th.

The Concert commences at Eight, and terminates before Eleven.

Private Boxes and Places may be secured at the Box Office of the Theatre; at Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sims', St. James' street; Mr. Olivier's, and Mr. Alcock's, New Bond-street; and at M. Jullien's Musical Establishment, 214, Regent-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, Oct. 11th.—First Appearance of M. NIEMEZEK, the Principal Rider from the Champs Elysees, and his Appearance of SIEGER RINDALE, from Fragon's Park; Professor CHANDLER and BENTLEY, just returned from the Circus, will make their First Appearance in their Astonishing Performances. Second Week of MALLE, VALENTINE, with her Beautiful and Highly-trained Leaping Horses. Third Week of the GORGONIAN DRAMATIC SPECTACLES, THE CATACRAT OF THE GANGES; or, The Rajah's Daughter. Followed by Splendid Feats of Horsemanship and Gymnastic Wonders; concluding with the Ballet of THE STATUE LOVER; or, Pero at Tant. Principal Dancers, Herr Deulin and Mlle. Theodore.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. West, from the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Box-Office open from 11 till 5.

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A LECTURE on the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET OF STEAM, in reference to VENTILATION, &c., with Novel and Interesting Experiments, by Dr. BACHOFNER, daily at Half-past Three. LECTURES on CHARACTER with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. Wallis on the Pianoforte, every Evening, at Eight o'clock, except Saturdays. CHEMICAL LECTURES. The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHs worked. The WORKING MODELS, explained Daily. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include an ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVING BELL and DIVER, with HYDE'S NEW APPARATUS for CONVERSING with PERSONS under WATER, &c., &c.—Admission is.; Schools, Half-price.

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PUBLICATIONS, &c.

ART-UNION ANNUAL, 3rd Vol., for 1848.—Engraved expressly for this New Annual; will be Published in November next; Price, Small Paper, Cloth Gilt, with Device, £1 1s. 6d. Proofs, Large Paper, Gilt, Half Morocco, 43s 3d. od. A Post-Office order for £1 1s. 6d. will insure early impressions of the Plates. Published by E. ATCHLEY, Library of Arts, 106, Great Russell-street, Bedford-square, London.

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(COMPOSED FOR THE THANKSGIVING-DAY.)

MUSIC BY A LADY.

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Moderato.

VOICE. *f*

PIANOFORTE. *f*

O na - tion, Chris - tian na - tion, Lift high the hymn of praise, The God of our sal - va - tion Is

love in all his ways; He bless - eth us and feed - eth Ev'ry crea - ture of his hand, To suc - cour him that

need - eth, And glad - den all the land. To suc - cour him that need - eth, And glad - den all the land.

cres.

cres.

II.

Rejoice, ye happy people!
And peal the changing chime;
From every belfried steeple;
In symphony sublime;
Let cottage and let palace;
Be thankful and rejoice;
And woods, and hills, and valleys;
Re-echo the glad voice.

III

From glen, and plain, and city,
Let gracious incense rise;
The Lord of Life in pity
Hath heard His creatures' cries;
And where, in fierce oppressing,
Stalk'd fever, fear, and dearth,
He pours a triple blessing
To fill and fatten earth!

IV.

Gaze round in deep emotion,
The rich and ripened grain
Is like a golden ocean
Becalmed upon the plain;
And we, who late were weepers,
Lest judgment should destroy,
Now sing, because the reapers
Are come again with joy!

V.

O praise the hand that giveth,—
And giveth evermore,—
To every soul that liveth
Abundance flowing o'er!
For every soul he filleth
With manna from above,
And over all distilleth
The unction of his love,

VI.

Then gather, Christians, gather,
To praise with heart and voice
The good Almighty Father,
Who biddeth you rejoice:
For He hath turned the sadness
Of his children into mirth;
And we will sing with gladness
The harvest-home of earth!